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DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN MOROCCO FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

Libyan Foreign Minister

LD081602 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary, Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, arrived in Fez yesterday at the head of the Jamahiriyah delegation to the 10th Islamic conference which opens here today.

He was received at Fez airport by the minister of religious endowments and Islamic affairs, Dr. Ramzi, and a number of Moroccan officials as well as the Jamahiriyah's ambassador to Morocco.

The foreign secretary told reporters at the airport that he is fully confident tha the conference will be successful for it is held on a land the people of which had launched a long struggle for Islam against all kinds of colonialism.

This conference, he said, has stemmed basically from the Moroccan summit following the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque and the (Israeli) violations of holy Muslim shrines.

He added that holding the conference for the second time in Morocco at ministerial level is a substantial evidence of the Islamic nation's awareness of the danger threatening its existence by the imperialism-backed racist Zionism.

This conference, he explained, is taking place following the recent events in the Arab region, the signing of the capitulatory treaty with the enemy, and the desecration of Islamic holy places and Muslim people's issues. He went on: "Hence I am sure that the spirits of the Moroccan martyrs who died for Islam would permeate this conference."

The Jamahiriyah's delegation,he concluded, will participate not only in reaching recommendations and resolutions condemning the enemy and its allies but also in taking practical measures to render Muslims capable of liberating the holy land of Palestine and its capital, holy Jerusalem.

Iraqi Foreign Minister

JN081022 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, 8 May--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has stressed that the Islamic congress must express the truth regardless of any other considerations, and that the Islamic congress must safeguard its principles and defend its resolutions particularly since the Islamic heritage and principles are now jeopardized.

Speaking to journalists on arrival in Fez early today, Dr Hammadi reiterated that Iraq is prepared to participate in any efforts aimed at proclaming the Islamic message and culture and at spreading the civilized character of Muslims throughout the world.

Dr Hammadi said that it is important to recall the days when Jerusalem was occupied by the crusaders and to remember the struggle of the Arab Muslims who fought to liberate the holy city of Jerusalem.

Dr Hammadi noted that the importance of that period is emphasized when one considers that one of the Arab rulers has given up Jerusalem by signing deals which further confirm the occupation of the holy city. This is an unprecedented event.

Talking about Iraq's participation in the activities of the Islamic Congress, Sa'dun Hammadi stressed that Iraq is a member of the Islamic Congress and thus participates in the various congress activities. He said that Iraq is completely convinced that such activities are important in serving the Islamic peoples. He said that the people's struggle against colonialism and imperialism requires further consideration and attention. He noted that the spreading of Islamic culture, ideas and history, and of the Arabic language are also important.

The Iraqi foreign minister expressed his pleasure with being able to attend the Islamic foreign ministers meeting which is being held in an Arab Muslim country that is fully committed to the great responsibility of preserving the Islamic heritage.

Saudi Foreign Minister

LD081348 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, arrived in Fez, Morocco early this morning. He heads the kingdom's delegation to the meetings of the 10th conference of Islamic foreign ministers which is to begin its work there later today. He has stated that the kingdom will submit a complete and detailed picture about the future of Islamic solidarity at the conference. This statement includes ways to restore the right of the Islamic nation to solve its problems foremost of which is the question of holy Jerusalem, and destroy the Zionist plots being hatched to make Jerusalem Jewish and deny the (?right) of the Arab and Islamic nations to it.

In a statement published today by AR-RIYAD, his royal highness said: The kingdom once again stresses that the correct and best way to restore all Arab and Islamic rights and sanctities is by uniting stands and views, by solidarity, by putting differences aside, by (?noting) the present reality of the Islamic peoples [words indistinct] to split their views and their meetings.

Concerning the question of freezing Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference, his royal highness said that the preparatory committee of the conference of Islamic foreign ministers added a clause on the agenda of the conference calling for this (?suspension). He added that the conferees will debate this recommandation, espcially that the status of the city of Jerusalem [words indistinct] the work of the conference in view of its importance to the Muslims.

In a separate statement to Al-Jazirah his royal highness stated that the kingdom considers the question of Jerusalem as the core of the Palestinian problem, and that a solution for this question cannot be visualized or accepted if it is not based on the return of Jerusalem to its status before 1967.

Jordanian Delegation

JN081455 Amman JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, 8 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and the members of the Jordanian delegation arrived in Fez from Casablanca this morning to attend the meetings of the Islamic states' foreign ministers conference that will convene here.

Malaysian, Indonesian Foreign Ministers

LD090145 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Summary] The Malaysian foreign minister and the Indonesian foreign minister arrived in Fez this evening, leading the last delegations to arrive to attend the 10th conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers.

Conference Agenda

LD081400 Rabat MAP in English 1241 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 8, (MAP)--The Islamic conference's agenda is the following:

-Opening session, under the chairmanship of King Hassan of Morocco.
-Reading of Koran verses.
-Session presided over by Niasse, president of ninth Islamic conference.
-Election of the tenth conference bureau, which is composed of a president, two vice presidents, a recorder and a president of the drafting committees.
-End of the first session.
-Resuming of works in camera.
-Discussion of the organization report presented by the preparatory committee.
-Approval of the conference agenda.
-Constitution of committees (political and information, economic and social, Islamic and cultural affairs, administrative and financial).
-Secretary general report followed by a discussion and intervention of the delegations heads.
-Fundamental problems and review of the Islamic conference charter.
-Election of the conference secretary general.
-Creation of accounts committee of the conference.
-Question of Middle East.
-Occupied Palestine.
-Question of Muslims in Cyprus.
-Apartheid, racism and Zionism.
-Reports of the conference experts on the sea laws.
-Project presented by Pakistan on the constitution of a Muslim countries' juridical committee.
-Financial aid to Djibouti.
-Creation of a laissez-passer for the Islamic conference civil-servants throughout Islamic countries.
-Relations between the Islamic conference and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).
-Report on the press agencies and radios of Islamic countries.
-Discussion of several proposals concerning the Islamic conference reports, with the other organizations.
-The world economic order.
-Social and cultural problems.
-Islamic mutual aid fund.
-The Islamic conference finances.
-Closing session.

Hassan Addresses Opening

LD082132 [Editorial Report LD] Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic at 1730 GMT on 8 May carries a 75-minute live relay from the opening session of the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the Muslim countries in Fez, which includes a 23-minute speech by King Hassan.

The rapporteur for the conference, the Senegalese delegate, opens with a speech in French welcoming the delegates. He is followed in King Hassan who, quoting from the Koran, refers to the first summit of Muslim countries 10 years ago. He asks those present to read the first chapter of the Koran in memory of Muslim martyrs, in particular King Faysal of Saudi Arabia. He goes on to stress the unity of the Muslim world, as every Muslim must recite this first chapter every day,in his prayers. He says that in these troubled and tense times, we are faced with many responsibilities, for which we must have faith and patience and must adhere to our principles. Quoting the Prophet Mohammad, the king says he warned against Muslims' losing their spirit of self-sacrifice, their dignity and their patriotism. We must sacrifice selfishness, stupidity and intolerance, he says; we must be aware of our strength and importance. He continues to speak about the philosophy of Islam.

The king goes on: "Any subject which is raised here--and this is my advice to you in my name personally and in my capacity as representative of your heads of states here--I say to you that in your studies here you will encounter obstacles and problems. Resolve them in the spirit of Islam, the spirit which derives from the verses of the Koran. We have made you a justly balanced nation. I quote also from the Hadith: No immoderation; no negligence. Our enemy is lying in wait for us; he will have no mercy on us nor will he be lenient with us. Our enemy has demonstrated this on many occasions."

He continues: "Gentlemen, in (?1973) I was asked by my brothers the kings and presidents of the Arab countries at the Algiers summit to deliver a word of thanks. If I remember well, I said [words indistinct] we shall pray in Jerusalem. By God we shall pray in Jerusalem! In order to bring nearer the time when we shall pray in Jerusalem, we must have a faith which is not shakeable and we must have strong will-power; we must not forget what the Prophet said: War is strategem. We must do and use whatever is likely to bring us nearer to praying in Jerusalem, we must have a faith which is not shakeable and we must have strong will-power; we must not forget what the Prophet said: War is strategem. We must do and use whatever is likely to bring us nearer to praying in Jerusalem."

After stressing the holy nature of Jerusalem, the king says: "The weapon of the struggler in the first place is not the rifle nor is it the gun, nor the aircraft; his weapon is adherence to the principle; loyalty [words indistinct].

"Gentlemen, every time we meet, we mention the rights of the Palestinian people. But I personally believe that we have not embarked on the right course to resolve the Palestinian problem. This is because every one of us is promoting his own interest; every one of us believes that the Palestinians are but orphans; we are their guardians; we are to decide for them; we are to plan for them. I (?believe) that what we can give the Palestinian people is that we agree on a minimum, a minimum which is accepted by all, from Asia to Africa, by the white countries, the black countries and the yellow countries. If we are to insure for them this minimum, I believe that whenever they knock at the door, the right door, it will be opened to them, and they will find the answer; we shall have given the Palestinian people the best of services. The Palestinian people are capable of running their own affairs by themselves; among them are engineers and doctors."

Praising the many attributes of the Palestinians, the King says: "What they need is an assistance which is not conflicting: Here they hear one thing and there they hear another. This is harmful to us in the first place because we become divided and get weaker; it is also harmful to them because they become [words indistinct] the great powers [words indistinct]; they become a victim of conflicts; a victim of outbidding.

"If the Islamic world--and I say not the Arab world but the Islamic world--agrees on a working paper--and not on a few and brief points but substantial points and also (?useful) points that (?penetrate) into aims and [word indistinct] with regard to the Palestinian problem--I am confident that we shall win in the years to come, and that that region with all the resources God has given it and the good brains and scientists he has given it, will become one of the strong and basic elements of the international community."

Following the king's speech, and his departure from the hall, the conference elects M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, as chairman of the conference. The Niger delegate is elected first vice chairman and the Bangladesh representative, second vice chairman. The live relay ends at 1845 GMT.

Boucetta Speech

LD090220 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Speech by M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, at the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries in Fez on 8 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear brothers, our organization, young as it is, has covered long distances on the road of progress and prosperity. Reviewing the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural points on our agenda, we can sense the effort which has been made and the distance which has been covered on the road of realizing the noble aims for which the organization has been set up.

Regarding the political issues, I am sure you agree with me that the Middle East problem, and in particular the Palestinian cause, is the most important issue to which we must give all our care and attention. It was the Palestinian cause which played a major role in the establishment of this organization. This cause is passing through a grave historic stage. Israel is still persisting in its aggressive policy against the Palestinian people, against Lebanon and southern Lebanon in particular. Israel continues to defy Islamic and international public opinion, persisting in the Judaization of the holy places and building settlements in the West Bank, Golan Heights and the Gaza sector, violating the resolutions of the Security Council and the United Nations, in addition to its refusal to implement all UN and non-UN resolutions, and specially by its refusal to withdraw from all the usurped Arab territories. Israel also continues to declare through its officials that Jerusalem will not return to Arab sovereignty, therefore defying the Muslim nation and Muslim feelings, completely disregarding all UN resolutions that acknowledge the Arabism of Jerusalem.

Our Muslim nation, which at all its previous Islamic conferences declared its adherence to the Arabism of holy Jerusalem and its determination to liberate it and return it to Arab sovereignty, must think seriously about effective, practical methods to deliver the holy city and to retrieve the Aqsa Mosque to which the Prophet Mohamed made his midnight journey, the first of the two Qiblas and the third of the holy mosques. Our Muslim nation must also work for the actual implementation of its resolutions.

By strongly condemning the Israeli expansionist policy and while declaring the Muslim nation's insistence that Israel withdraw from all the Arab territories and by stressing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to return to their homeland and their lands and to establish their independent state on their land under the leadership of PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, our conference expresses very s' ongly the feelings and ambitions of the entire Muslim nation and responds to its asp' .ons and wishes.

On this occasion, all the Muslim countries should provide the PLO with all the necessary means for continuing its legitimate struggle to regain the occupied territories and holy Jerusalem.

Brothers, at all our previous conferences we demonstrated our extreme interest in the Middle East issue and we stressed our support for the Arab countries whose territories were occupied during the 1967 aggression. It is only natural that at this conference we declare our insistence and adherence to the need for a just and comprehensive cause which is of concern to all the Muslim countries. Also we must reassert that the core of the Middle East problem is the Palestinian cause. Any settlement that does not include this cause and which does not realize the restoration of all the occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem, is incomplete and unacceptable to the Muslim nation.

Brothers, the Islamic congress organization highly appreciates the heroic struggle which is being waged by the African people against neocolonialism and against racism and racial discrimination. Out of its belief in the justice of this struggle, it has supported and will continue to support the struggle of our African brothers until the African Continent is liberated from colonialism and racism and until the African peoples restore their freedom and independence, whether in the Horn of Africa or in southern Africa.

The heroic struggle waged by the Muslim Eritrean people deserves from us, brothers, every support and backing so that this struggling people may be able to realize their just aspirations to freedom and independence. It is truly regrettable that the African Continent should be a dangerous field for disturbances and clashes and that at times new hotbeds of tension which are planted here and there turn this great emerging continent into a battlefield in which the ideologies which contradict our values and high ideals are in conflict.

Our organization which adheres to the immortal Islamic teachings and values should give full attention to the problems of this continent and extend a hand of help and aid to the African states which are fighting against old and neocolonialism and which are engaged in the battle of economic development.

Brothers, for some years our organization (?had been) paying attention to strengthening the ties of unity and (?Islamic) fraternity in all the regions of the Islamic world. Our expectations were positive regarding the problems which confront the Islamic minorities and groups in the world. There is no doubt that the basic contribution which our organization can make to assist in solving those problems is manifested in urging the governments concerned to find the suitable atmosphere and the positive circumstances which would help those groups to fully contribute to building their homelands, together with insuring their freedom to retain their cultural, social and religious identity.

In order to realize the idea of integration among the Islamic states, it is necessary that one should think seriously about establishing joint projects and about strengthening the cooperation in land, sea and air transport and telecommunications so that our organization may play the role to which our people are aspiring in the field of economic, trade and technical cooperation.

Our young organization [word indistinct] made a blessed step when it approved the general agreement for economic, technical and trade cooperation among member-states. We all have to work to implement and apply this agreement. On this occasion, I appeal to the states which have not yet joined the agreement to do so in realization of the aims for which it was established.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT BEGINS MEETING IN ADEN

JN061439 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 6 May--The third session of the Arab People's Conference permanent secretariat began meeting here today.

The meeting was opened by PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. In a speech he delivered at the opening session, the PDRY prime minister stressed the importance of uniting progressive Arab forces in the face of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary schemes.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad praised the Syrian-Iraqi Joint National Action Charter and the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit and Arab foreign and economy ministers conferences.

The permanent secretariat will discuss the political situation on the Arab and international level, the draft project of the pan-Arab Progressive and Popular Front, and the agenda of the pan-Arab struggle fund.

An Iraqi Ba'th delegation under Shafiq 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Kamali, member of the Ba'th Party National Command Cultural and Information Office, is participating in the meetings.

IRAQI DELEGATION TO ADEN CONFERENCE LEAVES FOR HOME

JN090936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 9 May 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 9 May--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation headed by Shafiq al-Kamali left Aden today for Kuwait en route to Baghdad after withdrawing from the meetings of the permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Conference which began here 3 days ago.

The Ba'th party delegation withdrew from the meeting because the conference secretary general did not respect the principles and regulations on which the secretariat is based.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES GRADUATION CEREMONY 8 MAY

NC082005 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1640 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[Text] It pleases me to attend the graduation ceremony of this group, which includes our heroic brothers of the national Lebanese movement, who best expressed and embodied the Arab will over Lebanese territory by opening their hearts to us before opening their homes.

We stand together with this national movement and this Islamic force in a frontline trench, not just in defence of the Palestinian revolution, Lebanon, the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples, but in defense of the Arab nation so that this land remains Arab, Arab, Arab, Arab, Arab. [applause]

It pleases me that at this particular time the Israeli Air Force is flying over us and in the sky of Lebanon. The terrorist Begin, by orders of his U.S. master, is directing the plot in the area. It pleases me that while the Israeli Air Force is flying over head we celebrate the graduation of this group which we named the Martyr Abu Hasan Salamah Group. This has great significance. It means that whenever one of our heroes falls or is killed more heroes emerge to carry the banner and defend our freedom. This is the true significance of the graduation of this group. A short time ago an air attack took place on Al-'Addusiyah and Tuffahta and yesterday on Al-'Ayshiyah and Ar-Rahhan and before that on Al-Barid and Al-Muhammarah and so on. This is the plot, my brothers, of which we speak.

The previous raids on Tyre were on the pretext that our heroes carried out an operation in Nahariyah. [applause] What is the meaning of these continued air attacks? We have previously said that the pact among Carter, Begin and As-Sadat--the U.S.-Israeli As-Sadat pact--embodies this plot. The Israeli air attacks on this Arab land are the best proof of events we had predicted. We said that it was not peace but capitulation which they want to impose upon our Arab nation. They found their way in agent and traitor As-Sadat. They are now looking for a new man. Yesterday, with all insolence, Begin invited Lebanon and President Sarkis to Jerusalem to discuss a peace treaty. Meanwhile, they are looking for a new man from among the steadfast people or are attempting to make the steadfast people abandon the PLO in the occupied territory.

However, I tell them that they will not find such a man in our Arab nation or in our occupied territory.

This violence, this greatness, this steadfastness, this persistence, and this confrontation by our people in the occupied territories provide the best proof that our Arab nation will tell Begin and Begin's master Carter, and will tell their agent As-Sadat that this nation will keep its head high and will say no to surrender, no to kneeling down, and yes to fighting, fighting, fighting until victory. [applause]

Brothers, this terrorist is threatening us. I tell him that nobody can threaten the Palestinian revolution. As the saying goes, a mountain cannot be moved by wind. I challenge them, I challenge Begin, I challenge Carter and I challenge agent As-Sadat to shake as much as one iota of the pride and steadfastness of the men now standing in front of me upholding their revolution and of their comrades on the frontlines. [applause] I challenge them, brothers, I challenge them.

We know that the plot is big, very big indeed. The aim of this plot is to make our Arab nation kneel. It is absolutely no coincidence that, as the Islamic conference convenes, Begin insolently declares that Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel. Yes, true, Jerusalem will be an eternal capital, but it will be the eternal capital of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian state. [applause] Let Begin understand this.

Brothers, we realize that the road is long and hard. We did not invite you to a wedding party, but summoned you for a protracted popular war of liberation. It is us against Begin, and time marches on and on. Let Begin understand me. I want terrorist Begin to understand this and to know that just as a Vietnamese peasant moved from Hanoi and marched on until he hoisted the flag of the Vietnamese revolution over Saigon, later called Ho Chi-Minh city, a struggler from this Arab nation will move and march on and on toward Jerusalem to raise the Arab nation's flag over it. [applause]

Begin is throwing down the glove. He does not dare throw it at the face of the Palestinian revolution. He is now throwing the glove at the face of those now meeting at the Islamic conference in Fez. I tell them from here: Answer him. I want an answer from the Islamic conference, an answer coming from the same level of responsibility, matching the big events taking place on this territory; an answer of the size of the U.S. phantom planes, U.S. Skyhawk planes, the U.S. F-15 planes, and the internationally banned bombs such as the cluster and fragmentation bombs. This is very important. I want an answer. I want them not only to sever their relations and impose sanctions against this agent As-Sadat--for this agent As-Sadat has joined the dunghill of history as many others; the Egyptian people will settle their score with As-Sadat, and I am sure that the day or reckoning will be very soon for the agent traitor As-Sadat. I am sure of this brothers. I say, however, where is the head of the snake? Where is it? The United States is the head of the snake. I call on the Islamic states and the foreign ministers of the Islamic states meeting in Fez to rise to the level of responsibility and the level of the challenge of the U.S. F-15, Skyhawk and Phantom planes, and the U.S. napalm bombs, cluster bombs and fragmentation bombs.

I hope that what I am saying will have an effect on them. I hope so and God willing, it will. This, brothers, is because it is a big issue. It is useless to hit the tail of the snake. We must hit the head of the snake. The United States is the head of the snake. I call on the Arab nation, the Islamic nation, and all free and honest people in the world--I call on the nonalined states and all the free and honest people in the world--I call on them to strike at the head of the snake, which is plotting against peace in this region under the cover of the treaty of shame, disgrace and treason. What treaty is this? It is a treaty which betrays the Egyptian people. This agent As-Sadat is deceiving the Egyptian people in the name of peace. What peace is this? [Words indistinct] did he and Begin not say most insolently in front of their U.S. master that there would be no more war. [passage indistinct]

Of course I know that a part of the secret decisions adopted by the unholy alliance, the diabolical alliance of Carter-Begin-As-Sadat, is to make up for what happened after the collapse of CENTO and the victory of the Khomeyni revolution, the revolution of Imam Khomeyni, ally and imam of the Palestinian revolution. [applause] When Imam Khomeyni, who is the ally of the Palestinian revolution and whom I call our grand Imam Khomeyni, triumphed in Iran, and the CENTO Pact collapsed. So they sought to form a new alliance. This new alliance is the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat alliance.

These people never learn. They never learn. I want to ask: Where is the CENTO Pact and where is the Baghdad pact? Where is the Baghdad pact? It collapsed. Where is the CENTO Pact? It was trampled under the feet of the Iranian revolution. However, these people never learn. I tell them today, and in front of this military class, brothers, this class will join the martyrs' procession. I say that each of the fighters is a martyr.

The greatness of our revolution is that everyone of its fighters if a martyr. The greatness of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces lies in the fact that every fighter is a martyr. Every fighter carries his coffin in his palm. This is the greatness of the revolution and the joint forces. [applause]

I say that the weak point is Lebanon. I want to remind you brothers of their attempts to save agent As-Sadat's face by talking about commitments under article 6. Article 6 gives priority not to Arab commitments but to the Egyptian-Israeli commitments. So Carter, to save As-Sadat's face, says let us have an exchange of letters or make a declaration. Mustafa Khalil, the agent, or rather the agent's (?boy), said we would confront any Israeli aggression against Syria or Jordan. Who told Mustafa Khalil that we want him? What we want is the Egyptian people.

We do not want this lackey leadership. You are an outcast. I tell you: The Arab nation has discarded you. We do not want you. We do not want agents or traitors. We want heroes. We do not want [words indistinct].

We brothers challenge them. With what do we challenge them? We challenge them with you, heroes. I challenge them with this class of fighters standing here in front of me. I challenge them with these fedayeen, with these potential martyrs standing here in front of me. I challenge their planes now flying overhead. I challenge them--with what do I challenge them? With you heroes, with you potential martyrs. As we say, a mountain cannot be moved by wind. Therefore, Carter must understand these words, this terrorist must realize that no one can ever threaten this revolution. No one can threaten the joint forces.

The other day they alleged that we asked for a cease-fire. In fact they are the ones who asked for a cease-fire and not the Palestinian revolution. How can they threaten us? How can anyone threaten a fedayeen who is prepared to be a martyr? What kind of threats are these?

We have nothing to lose. If he wants to destroy the temple we will destroy it upon those inside it and upon the whole area. We have nothing to lose. Carter must understand this. The maestro Carter who is staging this play must understand this. We have nothing to lose. If he wants to destroy the area we will destroy it upon his head, upon his 6th, 5th and 7th fleets. [applause]

[Words indistinct] the 5th fleet is using Diego Garcia as its base. They brought in some units of the 7th Fleet and based them south of Iran and south of the Arab region. They then brought the 6th Fleet nearer--a few miles away--to threaten us with its guns. They had threatened us before. If he wants to land the marines--we have not fought them yet. We are waiting for them. He who wants to land may do so. [applause] If we wants to land the marines, they are welcome. [Words indistinct] I mean to say that the joint forces will be awaiting them. If he wants to land the marines, I challenge this. He brought the 6th Fleet closer to the territorial waters. They have also alerted the 7th Fleet. Yesterday it was reported that two divisions have been set up in order to occupy the oil wells. Our Arab nation will safeguard the oil wells and will not allow others to do so. Our joint forces, those present before us, are capable of protecting the Arab oil. [applause]

We are not threatened by the occupation of the oil wells. They cannot threaten us with the 7th, 5th or the 6th fleet. They will not threaten us with the divisions set up. Our joint forces, I am aware of this, are longing to try the marines. We welcome them. Let everyone understand, brothers, that no one can threaten us. During the 5-day war, the Lebanese fighter stood alongside his Palestinian brother fighter at the head of the battle. They asked for a cease-fire. Then they spoke of a peace treaty. We said that this was not a peace treaty. The present air attacks and fighting between us and them within and outside the occupied territory knows no peace. What makes peace is the combat rifles of the joint forces. [applause] The Palestinian revolutionary forces within the occupied territory make the peace. There will be no peace in the area except the peace of this fighting Arab rifle. There will be no peace in this area by subduing the rights of the Palestinian people--their rights to repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state in their national land.

In the fighters that I see before me, you brothers, I see the picture of the future. I see that one of these heroic fighters will hoist the flag of our Arab nation over (?Palestine). [applause]

Brothers, I say that the road is long and severe and very difficult, but we have said that we have (?pledged) a protracted popular war of liberation. As I have told you, it is us against them and time is long, very long. Well, I am not tired. Anyone who is tired,

(?let him say so). I am not tired [words indistinct]. We are not tired. We have good wind. I will be with you, God willing. God willing, if I am not honored by martyrdom, God willing we will raise this flag on the headquarters of this terrorist Begin, God willing, not only in Jerusalem but also in Tel Aviv. He must understand this--also in Tel Aviv. [applause] This terrorist Begin must understand that this revolution threatens and is not threatened. He must understand this. People must also understand that what Begin has said was not addressed to us but to those meeting in Fez. I want to hear their voice.

Brothers, I say that if Carter and Begin have managed to achieve a triumph on our western front, or to neutralize or suspend this front, I tell them that the suspension of this front will not last long and that I am sure that one of our heroic officers of the Egyptian Army will restore the bright face of Egypt and of Sinai. As-Sadat can bark and (?talk) but this will not change the fact that he has joined the dunghill of history. It is sufficient, brothers, that you are graduating now to tell this traitor that our Arab nation has heroes, honorable people, heroism, and pride that says that this land will never, never belong to an aggressor or occupier, but that it will belong to our nation. Manliness says that we turn our bodies into a bridge and tell our comrades: Cross over to Palestine, to Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Jerusalem. [applause]

FATAH LEADER MEETS WITH FEDAYEEN IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

JN071229 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the General Command of the al-'Asifah forces, accompanied by Brig Gen Sa'd (Sayil), chief of central operation, met yesterday with the revolution's leaders and cadres in the 'Arqub region of southern Lebanon.

Abu Jihad delivered a speech in which he talked about the situation in the Palestinian arena. He said: There are some parties who now have a tendency to inflame the situation in Lebanon so as to distract us and the Syrian forces and place us on the defensive.

Brother Abu Jihad praised the complete coordination currently taking place between Fatah and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He called for launching political campaigns on the widest possible scale to strike at U.S. interests and the As-Sadat regime. He declared: The Palestinian revolution has a role to play in this context.

He added: The Camp David accords were a political offensive at the highest level aimed at liquidating and striking at our Arab nation's spirit of attack and resistance.

He said: We in the Palestinian revolution, together with the Lebanese nationalist movement, are playing a leading role in repulsing this offensive and will continue to do so as long as we have guns to fight with.

He stressed that the occupied homeland is the principal arena where the Arabs can confront the peace treaty and demolish it.

Speaking about Palestinian national unity, Abu Jihad said: We believe in the need to begin with small steps and then proceed forward in the direction of higher coordination so as to reach an advanced level of national unity.

Brigadier General [name indistinct] then delivered a speech in which he said: We are now seeking to revive the eastern front. Our forces will have an effective role in this field. We will actually have two roles: First, a separate role; and second, a role with the Arab armies. This will demand more work and training from us.

Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the General Command of Al-'Asifah forces, met with Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss at his home in Al-Dawhah yesterday. The meeting was attended by brother Brig Gen Abu al-Walid, chief of central operations. The meeting is part of the continual meetings with the prime minister. They discussed the latest developments in southern Lebanon and the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Nahr al-Barid area in northern Lebanon.

In a statement to journalists after the meeting, Abu Jihad said: We discussed the situation in southern Lebanon, Israeli aggression against the Nahr al-Barid refugee camp [words indistinct]. We reviewed general developments in the area.

Answering a question on Palestinian-Lebanese relations, brother Abu Jihad said: We always discuss the nature of these relations and the positive steps which [words indistinct] the atmosphere natural.

The Lebanese prime minister also denounced the Israeli raid on northern Lebanon.

BEIRUT PAPER SAYS ARAB INDUSTRIES ORGANIZATION DISSOLVED

NC071512 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Beirut, May 7 (AFP)--Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, which are Egypt's partners in the Arab Industries Organisation (AOI), established to build up an independent Arab arms industry, have decided to dissolve the AOI, the daily AL-ANWAR reported today.

The daily said that the three countries had agreed to turn over the AOI's assets of an estimated 200 million dollars to Egypt.

It quoted "the chief of state of one of the Arab states participating in the AOI" as saying that "the loss of 200 million dollars is not important compared with the loss of Egypt". He was apparently referring to the Egyptian conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel.

ARAB MILITARY INDUSTRIES HEAD DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

JN081111 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 8 May--Shaykh Faysal al-Qasimi, chief of the Arab Military Industries Organization [AMIO], has stated that studies and contacts being held by Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE on the organization's situation are continuing. He said that his visit to Riyadh and other Arab capitals are connected with this subject.

In a statement published in the Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH today, Al-Qasimi said that AMIO projects have been halted until the studies and contacts being held by the member states are completed.

Al-Qasimi left Riyadh yesterday after a 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM YAR PRESIDENT, FATAH BRANCH

JN071720 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar received a message today from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in reply to the message sent by the brother commander in chief to the YAR president on the recent Zionist aggression on southern Lebanon. In his message, President Salih stresses the support of the YAR Government and people for the Palestinian people's rights and condemns the Zionist aggression and imperialist moves. The YAR president calls for increased steadfastness in the face of the imperialist-Zionist challenges.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also received a message today from the chairman and members of the first constitutional conference of Fatah's branch in the YAR, in which they declare their support for his wise leadership and their determination to continue the struggle until victory.

TRIPOLI ARAB-AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE POSTPONED

LD082130 Tripoli JANA in English 1802 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY learnt today that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has agreed to the proposal put forward by the General Secretariat of the Arab League to postpone the first Arab-African ministerial conference for development, which was scheduled for June 4-10 in Tripoli.

The postponement comes in response to the wishes of the General Secretariat which has not completed the transfer of its administrative and technical departments to its new headquarters in Tripoli.

A new date will be set later after consultation between the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.).

ARAB LABOR OFFICE URGES EMPLOYEES TO MOVE TO BAGHDAD

JN091227 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 9 May--The Arab Labor Office has called on all its employees in Cairo to transfer to the office's new headquarters in Baghdad. The office set 1 June as the deadline for the transfer of non-Egyptian single employees, 15 June for non-Egyptian married employees and 19 July for all Egyptian employees.

In a statement today the council stressed the need to comply with the resolutions which the Arab Labor Office's board issued at its first session in Baghdad on 18 April.

The Arab Labor Office has warned that any employee who follows instructions from any quarters other than the constitutional authority in the Labor Office will be separated from work and denied compensation.

BAHRAIN

INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR KUWAIT OAPEC MEETINGS

JN081406 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1410 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 May--Bahraini Development and Industry Minister Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi left here for Kuwait this afternoon to attend the OAPEC ministerial council meetings scheduled to begin there tomorrow.

SOMALI MINISTER GHALIB ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN081612 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1540 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 8 May--Omar Arteh Ghalib, Somali minister of presidency and adviser to President Mohamed Siad Barre, arrived here from Kuwait this evening on a visit to Bahrain.

During his visit, the Somali minister will deliver a message to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

INDIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT

JN081946 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1935 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 8 May--An Indian delegation led by Minister of State for External Affairs Somarendra Kundun arrived here this evening on a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

The Indian minister will hold talks with Bahraini officials on strengthening bilateral relations in all spheres and on current Arab and international developments.

KUWAIT

U.S. ENVOYS REPORTEDLY WARN CARTER AGAINST INTERVENTION

LD081002 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH says today that U.S. ambassadors to the states of the gulf region and the Arab Peninsula have warned President Carter's administration that any American military measures taken in the region will lead to negative, probably destructive, results. The paper, in an unattributed report, says that the warning came as a reply to recent statements made by American officials, indicating that the United States will intervene militarily in the oil-rich region if it is exposed to danger. It goes on to say that the viewpoint of the majority of the ambassadors toward such an intervention can be summed up as follows: that it is impractical, inapplicable and will lead to negative results.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY RETURNS FROM PDRY

JN081357 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Brother Yahya Jaghman, personal envoy of the president of the republic, has returned to San'a' from Aden.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that during the visit viewpoints on a number of issues were exchanged between the two parts of Yemen, and a timetable for the meetings of the committees on unity was adopted. It is expected that the joint economic committee will meet in San'a' on Thursday and that the health committee will meet in Aden on the same day.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE APPOINTS NEW PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

JN081418 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Presidential Decree No 12 of 1979]

[Text] The president of the republic, taking cognizance of the permanent constitution and the constitutional declaration issued on 6 February 1978 on the formation of the people's constituent assembly as amended by the constitutional declaration issued on 17 April 1978 and the constitutional declaration issued on 22 April 1978, and acting in accordance with the People's Constituent Assembly decision defining the form, powers and term of the presidency, the constitutional declaration issued on 8 May 1978 increasing the membership of the People's Constituent Assembly and expanding its powers, the Command Council decision by Law No 17 of 1978 issuing the bylaws of the People's Constituent Assembly and Command Council Chairman decision No 3 of 1978 on the formation of the People's Constituent Assembly, decrees:

Article one: The following members shall be added to the People's Constituent Assembly: Muhammad Yahya al-Haddath, 'Abdallah Muhammad as-Sadiq, Ahmad Muhammad al-Wakidi, Shams ad-Din al-Hajjaji, 'Ali Muhammad 'Abduh, Mutahhar an-Nazir, 'Abd as-Sattar Zayd 'Uyun, Ahmad Salih al-Mashriqi, 'Ali Ahmad Hubaysh, 'Ali Ahmad ar-Rassas, 'Ahmad 'Ali al-Matari, Muhammad al-Ghashmi, Yahya Muhsin al-Jaghmani, Ahmad Salih Miqas, Zayd Muti' Dammaj, 'Abbas al-Midwahi, Dr Mutahhar al-Iryani, Sadiq ibn 'Ali Muhsin Basha, Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahhab Nu'man, 'Abduh Muhammad ad-Durasi, as-Sayyid Muhammad Hashim Jarani', Muhammad ibn Muhammad Abu 'Ali, al-Khadr 'Abd Rabbuh as-Sawadi, 'Ali Ahmad Nasir adh-Dhahab, Sinan Abu Luhum, Muhammad 'Abdallah Shardah, Naji 'Ali at-Taj, 'Abduh Husayn Hubaysh, 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid al-Asnaj, Muhammad 'Ali al-Bukhayti, 'Abd al-Wahhab as-Samawi, Qasim al-Misbahi, 'Abdallah Hamid al-'Awtari, Sulayman 'Ali Farah ar-Razihi, Ahmad Humud Hishir, Yahya Muhammad ad-Damim, 'Ali Nqsir Turayq, Hizam Mughrabah, Muhammad Mash'uf al-Atani, 'Abd ar-Rahman Humayd, 'Abdallah 'Atiyah, Muhammad Talib Mu'ayyirah, 'Abdallah Ibrahim Qasimi ad-Durayhimi, Dr Ahmad Muhammad Mahdi, 'Abd al-Wali al-Maqdashi, Nasir Naji al-Qawsi, Haydar al-'Afif, al-Qadi 'Ali al-Qurayshi, Salih Hadi Daghsan, as-Sayyid Yahya Tahyan, 'Abd Rabbuh Muhammad al-Qadi, Ghalib al-Ajda', Naji 'Abd al-'Alim ash-Shayif, Muhamad al-Muhatwari, Muhammad Qasim al-Mutawakkil, Zayid Mutahhar, 'Abduh Hasan al-Fashiq, 'Abdallah Ibrahim ad-Dafri, 'Abduh Ahmad 'Uzayni, al-Amin Muhammad Abu Tayy.

Article two: This decree shall go into effect as of the date of its issuance and shall be published in the official gazette.

Issued at the Presiidential Palace in San'a' on Il Jumadi ath-Thani 1399, corresponding to 8 May 1979.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Constitution Articles Amended

JN081530 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[8 May 1979 statement by President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, proceeding from the principle and goals of our glorious revolution, the eternal 26 September Revolution; in view of the fact that the Constituent People's Assembly was formed through appointments and had specific tasks entrusted to it as a prelude for [words indistinct]; in view of the fact that the People's Constituent Assembly is about to complete the mission entrusted to it by the state and the people and has achieved a great deal in the way of preparing the country for public, free and honest elections; out of loyalty to the bitter struggle waged by our nation in defense of freedom, democracy and social justice; out of loyalty to the martyrs who shed their blood and gave their lives for God and country; out of our concern to pursue a sound democratic life based on consultations [ash-shura] and participation in government, as a service to the nation and in order to protect its interests; and out of our concern for the need to implement the principle of direct popular elections in every level of government, we take the view today that it is necessary to take this step, one leap forward, through the great Yemeni people's exercise of their right to express their will by electing their representatives in the assembly through direct, free and honest elections, which come under no influence of any sort save the higher interests of God, the nation and the country.

We are confident that our people are capable of exercising their right to democracy in the most thorough manner. Therefore, we proclaim the following constitutional declaration:

A constitutional delcaration amending some articles in previous constitutional declarations on the People's Assembly and the expansion of its jurisdictions:

In the name of God and the people, Mr President, taking cognizance of the permanent constitution and the constitutional declaration of 6 February 1978 establishing the People's Constituent Assembly--amended by the constitutional declaration of 17 April 1978--and the constitutional declaration of 22 April 1978, implementing the People's Constituent Assembly resolution defining the form, jurisdictions and term of the presidency; taking cognizance of the decision by the Command Council chairman on law No 17 for 1978, decreeing the bylaws of the People's Constituent Assembly; taking cognizance of the election law No 8 for 1975; taking cognizance of the Command Council chairman's decision No 78 for 1975, establishing the Higher Committee for Elections; taking cognizance of the Command Council chairman's decision No 7 for 1975, establishing a body of Islamic scholars to institutionalize the tenets of Islamic Shari'ah; through our concern to firmly establish the principles of sound democracy to which all sections of our people aspire; due to our belief that the people are the source of all powers and that freedom and the supremacy of law are the two wings of true democracy [words indistinct] and that they are the [word indistinct] for progress, [words indistinct], we proclaim to the people the following constitutional amendment:

Article 1: Article one of the constitutional declaration of 6 February 1978 is amended to read as follows:

Article one: The People's Constituent Assembly will comprise 159 members. They will be chosen according to a presidential decree. Presidential decree No 3 of 6 February 1978 continues in force, as do other presidential decrees on this matter.

Article 2: Article two of the constitutional declaration of 17 April 1978, which amends Article two of the constitutional declaration of 6 February 1978, is amended to add the following powers in the basic functions:

A. Discussion of bills and proposed amendments by a member of the Assembly, if the bill is drafted, defined and accompanied by an explanation of its reason and signed by 20 members of the Assembly. Discussion of bills and amendments stated in paragraph four of the specified article submitted to the (?government). All measures stated in the Assembly's bylaws will be [words indistinct].
B. Discussion of the final accounts of the general state budget and independent appended budgets and approval of them by law.
C. The People's Assembly has the right to submit proposals to the government on public affairs. If the government should be unable to adopt these proposals, it must explain the reasons for this to the Assembly.
D. On the basis of a motion signed by 30 Assembly members, a topic of public interest can be proposed for discussion by the People's Assembly to explain the government's policy on this matter and to exchange views.

Article 3: Article three of the constitutional declaration of 17 April 1978 is cancelled. Article four of the constitutional declaration of 6 February 1978 shall be amended to read as follows:

Article 4: The term of the Assembly is limited to 2 years, beginning with the date of its first meeting in its first session after its formation. If the above-mentioned Assembly has not been formed, the present People's Assembly will continue until the elected Assembly is formed.

Article 4 [as received]: Article seven of the constitutional declaration of 6 February 1978 is cancelled. The presidential decree No 5 of 19 Rabi' al-Awwal 1398 Hegira, corresponding to 26 February 1978, shall be effective for the entire term of the Assembly.

Article 5: The Assembly must give special priority and importance to the work of the Higher Committee for Elections in order to prepare the country for free, direct and public elections.

Article 6: This constitutional declaration shall become effective as of the date of its issuance and will be published in the official gazette.

Issued on 11 Jamadi ath-Thani, 1399 Hegira, corresponding to 8 May 1979.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces.

Consultative Council Established

JN081437 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Presidential Decree No 13 of 1979]

[Text] The president of the republic, taking cognizance of the permanent constitution and the constitutional declaration issued on 6 February 1978 on the formation of the People's Constituent Assembly as amended by the constitutional declaration issued 17 April 1978 and the constitutional declaration issued on 22 April 1978, and acting in accordance with the People's Constituent Assembly decision defining the form, powers and term of the presidency and the constitutional declaration issued on 8 May 1978, increasing the membership of the People's Constituent Assembly and expanding its powers, and in application and entrenchment of the principle of collective participation that stems from our nation's conscience throughout the ages, and out of concern to insure the basic conditions for democratic rule in our homeland, and also in accordance with the requirements of the country's supreme interest, decrees:

Article 1: A 15-member Consultative Council [Majlis Istishari] will be formed of the following: al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, ash-Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, 'Abd al-Latif Dayfallah, Dr Hasan Makki, 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid al-Asnaj, Husayn al-Maqdami, 'Abdallah Husayn al-Qalali, 'Abd al-Malik at-Tayyib, 'Abdallah as-Samahi, Qasim ibn 'Ali al-Wazir, Muhammad ar-Raba'i, Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhad Jubari, Dr 'Abd (al-'Ali) al-Masalih, and Dr 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud.

Article 2: The council shall be empowered with studying domestic and foreign issues relating to the country's supreme national interest.

Article 3: The president of the republic shall call and preside over the council's meetings.

Article 4: The council's meetings shall be held in San'a', but it is permissible to hold them elsewhere as defined by the president of the republic.

Article 5: The council's bylaws shall be issued in accordance with a presidential decree.

Article 6: This decree shall come into force as of the date of its issuance and shall be published in the official gazette.

Issued at the presidential palace in San'a' on 11 Jumad ath-Thani 1399 Hegira, corresponding to 8 May 1979.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES EGYPTIAN, AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN

NC081420 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has stressed that Egypt will continue driving the peace process forward and will not stop however high the voices in the Arab world are raised because the signing of the peace agreement is the cornerstone in the decision for comprehensive peace in the area.

The president declared this at his meeting today with the Egyptian and American businessmen who are currently meeting in Cairo. The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, leading economists and financiers and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

At the outset of the meeting, President as-Sadat said: It is a good opportunity to meet with the Egyptian and American businessmen in order to begin the stage of building Egypt. He said: The time has come to exert a greater effort in order to eliminate the problems facing us, particularly as we have achieved the most important step on the road to a comprehensive peace in the area by signing the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

President as-Sadat then noted: I take this opportunity to ask our friends the American businessmen to convey to my dear friend U.S. President Carter, the Congress and the U.S. public our thanks for the aid given to us. The president said: We cooperated together before in reopening the Suez Canal. I asked the U.S. administration at that time to participate in the removal of the obstacles from the waterway. In fact, the United States has helped reopen the canal to international shipping. Our aim was the welfare of the world and Egypt.

President as-Sadat said: You may have read and heard about the clamor around us in the Arab world. However, this will not make us stop. Such things happened before following the first and second disengagements, Camp David and my initiative in visiting Jerusalem.

President as-Sadat outlined in his speech an important principle which everybody must be aware of, namely that we want to benefit and profit together and that we can achieve a great deal through joint projects. We hope that a renaissance will begin in Egypt similar to what happened in the United States during the last century resulting in huge production so that we may achieve our aspirations and give the whole world an example of the cooperation between our two countries.

Answering a question about the effect of current developments in the Arab states on Egypt, the president explained: A massive attempt is being made in the Arab world to prevent us from completing the peace process. They might think that through their decisions and severance of relations they will intimidate us and prevent us from continuing with the peace process. However, we will consolidate the peace process whatever happens, and we will confront the situation just as we did when I expelled 17,000 Soviet experts from the country and resisted all Soviet attempts to exert pressure and threaten. I did this at a time when 90 percent of our trade was with the Soviet Union.

President as-Sadat explained that 5 days before 6 October 1973 our economy was below zero but this did not prevent us from waging war. We did not do this for the sake of war, but to change the whole situation as far as peace is concerned. We have succeeded in this. Five years after the October War we signed the peace agreement.

Our economy today is not below zero. We have all sources of production such as water, land and a suitable climate for agricultural and industrial production.

In relation to the housing problem, to which we give priority after agricultural production, we are presently producing 3.5 million tons of cement annually, which will increase to 9 million tons in 1982. Our annual revenue from the Suez Canal amounts to $560 million, which will increase by the end of next year to $1 billion annually.

The leader of the American businessmen's group noted the increasing desire of American businessmen to come to Egypt and to participate in joint projects with the private sector in Egypt. He said that several obstacles about which the businessmen were complaining have been resolved and this augurs well for the establishment of several projects in Egypt.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON KHOMEYNI STATEMENT

NC082242 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry has said that Egypt has received with regret Ayatollah Khomeyni's statement attacking Egyptian policy and the peace process and asking the Islamic states to break off their diplomatic relations with Egypt. The source added that it would have been more appropriate for the Iranian officials to set an example by calling for the solidarity of the Islamic countries and closing their ranks in support of the efforts to restore the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The source explained that it is regrettable that the Iranian ruling quarters have fallen under the influence of the negative policy of the rejectionist capitals, which are incapable of presenting any alternative that would achieve a lasting, comprehensive peace based on justice. While the Palestinian people are under the yoke of occupation and are daily suffering from lack of freedom, independence, human rights and basic rights, the Iranian authorities have found nothing to contribute toward this question of destiny except statements attacking and abusing Egypt and calling for boycotting it. It is not strange that a regime in which all human rights are being violated contributes only statements of attacks, rejection and hatred to fateful questions for the Arab man. Egypt will remain the beam of Islam and the fortress of the Arabs, which will hoist the banner of knowledge and faith and struggle for a just and comprehensive peace and for the rights of the Palestinian people.

AL-JUMHURIYAH: WORKERS TO REMAIN IN ARAB COUNTRIES

NC070640 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 May--Quoting a high-level source, the Monday edition of the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that Egypt has never considered recalling the Egyptians working in the Arab states or exploiting the presence of Egyptian workers in the Arab states in the current situation.

The source said Egypt has no intention whatsoever of stopping the flow of Egyptian expertise and manpower to the Arab states because Egypt is above taking a stand like this and will continue to offer expertise to the Arabs and will give more as long as the Arabs request this and trust in Egyptian manpower.

The source said that a certain hardline state a few days ago asked Egypt, not the rejectionist states, for a high-level technical mission because it trusts only Egyptian expertise. He added that Egypt immediately approved the request and the mission left within 48 hours to carry out its role in serving the Arab objectives.

ROSE AL-YUSUF ON SOVIET OPPOSITION TO PEACE TREATY

NC060950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 May--Monday's issue of the magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF throws light on what took place during the Moscow discussions between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. It points out that during the discussions, the Soviet leader revealed the reason for the Soviet Union's opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The magazine says the reason is that Moscow views the treaty as a separate solution between Egypt and Israel. This was a point of controversy between Brezhnev and Giscard.

Citing information from Paris, the magazine says that Giscard and France view the treaty as a step toward a comprehensive solution and everybody must wait until the next step begins--the negotiations on full autonomy for the Palestinians.

ROSE AL-YUSUF says that one of Moscow's reasons for opposing the peace treaty is its conviction that the Geneva conference should convene. President Giscard approved of this but for reasons different from those outlined by President Brezhnev. France regards the convening of the Geneva conference as a natural next step provided the conference is attended by all the parties concerned while Moscow believes that the convening of the Geneva conference would restore the Soviet Union's position as conference cochairman with the United States. Moscow also opposes the peace treaty because it believes that the United States, by signing the treaty, has become a third partner beside the Arabs and Israel and has eliminated the role of the United Nations and of the permanent members.

The magazine says that Soviet leader Brezhnev continued to emphasize during the discussions that the first Arab-Israeli peace treaty--between Egypt and Israel--is in fact a treaty against the Soviet Union's influence, interests and strategy and that the main aim of the treaty, according to Brezhnev, is to remove the Soviet Union from what is currently most important area in the world.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS ABORTIVE LIBYAN INVASION ATTEMPT

NC042253 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2234 GMT 4 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 May--In its Saturday edition, AL-AHRAM reports that a move by Libyan authorities to enlist about 250 Egyptian youths working in Libya in the Libyan Army in an attempt to invade the Egyptian Western Desert has been foiled. The paper says that the Egyptian youths have refused to comply with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's desire to kill their brotherly citizens of the Western Desert and have returned home through the Western Desert. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had trained these youths under pressure and coercion in a Libyan camp near Tobruk about 150 km west of the Egyptian town of As-Sallum. It is a special camp set up by the Libyan authorities for youths who have been given identity cards bearing the Arabic letters sad shin, meaning the eastern desert.

OCTOBER: AL-QADHDHAFI FORMS 'SUICIDE SQUAD' AGAINST CAIRO

NC060845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0758 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 May--The weekly magazine OCTOBER says today that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has formed a special squad which he calls "the suicide squad." The purpose of the squad is to commit acts of terrorism against the Egyptian people. It adds that the colonel himself commands this squad and supervises its training in the camps of (Tukrah) east of Benghazi, (Talamshah) on the coast, and Gharyan in the Tripoli area.

Libyan sources confirm that Al-Qadhdhafi had to recruit prisoners for this squad after failing to persuade Libyan youths to volunteer. They also confirm that the squad is being trained by Cuban and Bulgarian mercenaries and that its members, who are theives, are receiving fat salaries.

The magazine says that Al-Qadhdhafi has asked some of his aides to construct models of the crowded squares in Cairo and provinces for the terrorists to operate in so as to harm as many innocent citizens as possible; as a punishment for their overwhelming support for President as-Sadat.

HAYKAL: GENEVA CONFERENCE 'ONLY HOPE' FOR MIDEAST PEACE

LD090813 London THE GUARDIAN in English 9 May 79 p 19 LD

[Malise Ruthven interview with Muhammad Haykal: "An-Nasir's Voice Speaks Out Against the As-Sadat Treaty"]

[Text] For most non-Egyptians the country's best-known political figure after President as-Sadat is Muhammad Haykal, the former editor of AL-AHRAM.

For many years he was the political adviser and confidant of President an-Nasir and, during An-Nasir's lifetime, his regular Friday articles were avidly scrutinised, inside and outside the country, for clues to the president's perceptions, intentions and plans.

Soon after An-Nasir's death in 1970, it became clear that Haykal did not see eye to eye with As-Sadat. He was dismissed from AL-AHRAM and last year he was "investigated" for publishing allegedly defamatory articles in the non-Egyptian press.

Haykal has recently resumed his syndicated articles, but so far he has refrained from using them to attack the treaty with Israel signed by As-Sadat in Washington.

Last week, however, he broke his silence--not in the columns of the Arab press, but in the more restrained arena of the Oxford examination schools, where he had been invited to deliver the Cyril Foster lecture.

Refraining from personal criticism of As-Sadat, Haykal presented a clear and cogent exposition of the case against the treaties from an Egyptian perspective: "I do not regard the agreements signed in Washington and Sinai as the equivalent of peace--for two main reasons: The first is that they do not really touch on the question of the Palestinians, which is now generally agreed to be at the heart of the problem, the second is that virtually everybody in the Arab world is opposed to them."

The burden of Haykal's criticism is that As-Sadat allowed himself to be pressured into making a separate peace. Haykal believes the origins of this pressure can be traced to the period immediately after the October 1973 War when Dr Kissinger, then the American secretary of state, insisted on step-by-step diplomacy rather than on a comprehensive settlement--for which the time, Haykal believes, was ripe.

But a separate peace was not Kissinger's aim. In conversation with Haykal he had warned of the dangers of Egypt's isolation in the Arab world. Still less had it been part of Egyptian policy; the country's security has always depended on a resolution of the Palestinian question.

According to Haykal, "the problem which Egypt faces--and it is one which faces the other Arab states too--is not how to destroy Israel, which none of them are naive enough to think possible, but how to accommodate the existence of Israel to the realities of the Arab world."

Why, despite Kissinger's warning, had Egypt and the United States been driven towards acceptance of a separate peace? Haykal puts it down to a combination of Israeli toughness in negotiations, the Iranian crisis, and the domestic pressures on President Carter, increased by the publicity attention the negotiations.

The Iranian crisis, culminating in the fall of the shah, had pushed the U.S. into a hasty search for alternative security arrangements in the Middle East, based--says Haykal--on an extraordinary concept: a "triangle" whose points were to be Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia.

"The Americans seem to have convinced themselves that the Arab/Israeli conflict, which had been the bane of earlier Western attempts to find a security arrangement for the Middle East, could be defused by a separate peace agreement, between Egypt and Israel, and that the traditional Arab countries would be unable to stay outside the new order since...they stood to lose too much if they failed to cooperate.

"The Americans may have thought that the Saudis would be influenced more by considerations of self-interest than by those of Arab solidarity and nationalism, and that the same considerations might apply to Jordan. Then the pressure would be on the Syrians and Palestinians. It was a sort of domino theory in reverse."

But the Americans had miscalculated in assuming that the anti-communist "security" card would carry more weight with the Saudis than their traditional role as guardians of the Islamic holy places (which include Jerusalem).

The result, says Haykal, has been that "all the dangers of a separate peace which Henry Kissinger outlined to me have been realised. The real Middle East problem has/not/been resolved: Egypt/is/isolated: The traditional Arab states/have/[words between slanting lines printed in italics] been put in an embarrasing position. And the product is not really an agreement at all."

The only hope, he believes, lies in convening another Geneva conference, including the United Nations, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Israel, Syria and the Palestine liberation organisation will also have to be represented, Haykal believes. Unless peace is conducted in these terms, the Egyptian-Israeli agreements will remain (to borrow President Carter's words) a "prelude--like an overture without the opera, or an introduction without the book.

SADDAM HUSAYN OPENS NONALINED WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

JN061252 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 6 May--Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, has declared that Iraq supports all international measures and efforts to resolve international economic problems in the manner that will guarantee equality and sound equilibrium for all peoples.

Saddam Husayn said that Iraq supports all the efforts to enhance economic and social development in the developing countries. He proposed the establishment of an international fund in which all states would participate to fully compensate the developing countries for the damage resulting from monetary inflation exported to them.

This is contained in Saddam Husayn's speech opening here this morning the conference on the role of women in the nonalined and developing countries. The speech was read on his behalf by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade.

More than 20 delegations representing various countries are participating in the conference. The conference is being held in implementation of the resolutions of the fifth conference of the nonalined heads of state held in Colombo in 1976.

Saddam Husayn said that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party pays great attention to the question of women and their liberation. He explained that when the party staged the 17 July 1968 revolution, it immediately began to translate its principles and ideological convictions into actual practices regarding women and their role.

Saddam Husayn also explained the progress achieved by Iraqi women on the cultural and social levels and their serious, large-scale participation in the process of development. He expressed the hope that efforts will continue to achieve comprehensive development in the developing countries with the effective participation of the women of these countries.

Saddam Husayn said that in its capacity as a nonalined country and in view of its genuine and conscientious affiliation with the nonalined movement, Iraq wants to continue and strengthen its responsible and active role in this movement and is working effectively and persistently to pool all its resources and capabilities and place them at the service of the firm struggle of the Third World countries against all forms of exploitation and plotting against these countries.

Saddam Husayn stressed that genuine national commitment means full economic, social, political and cultural liberation in a manner that achieves national sovereignty free from interference in the domestic affairs of states and peoples, and in a manner that guarantees the building of equitable economic relations based on mutual benefit and the respect of the freedom of states to determine their options and to act in a way that serves their interests and their domestic and national aspirations.

Saddam Husayn pointed out the dangerous role which the world capitalist system is playing in threatening the independence of the developing countries. He said that our revolution in Iraq, which is holding out in the face of imperialist and Zionist plots, firmly and strongly opposes these designs aimed at enhancing the capitalist exploitation of the peoples of the developing countries in various forms. Therefore, our revolution opposes all actions taken by the group of the industrial capitalist countries to try to avoid responsibilities toward the developing countries.

Speaking about the difficult phase the Arab nation is passing through, Saddam Husayn said that the imperialist-Zionist alliance is intensifying its efforts to humiliate the Arab nation and to consolidate the usurping Zionist presence in the land of Palestine and the rest of the occupied Arab areas. He explained that this alliance is using traitor As-Sadat, who concluded the treasonous treaty with the Zionist enemy, to extend U.S. influence and imperialist-Zionist interests to all parts of the Arab homeland and Africa in a desperate attempt to suppress the will of the Arab nation and of other peoples.

Saddam Husayn asserted that the Arab reply to these plots was strong and conscientious and was evident at the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad, and in the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference and the other measures which led to the full isolation of As-Sadat's policy in the Arab homeland and a wide and effective condemnation of this treasonous, criminal design.

Saddam Husayn explained that the steps taken by As-Sadat are a blatant violation of the principles governing genuine relations in the international community. Furthermore, they represent a shameful violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and the conferences of the nonalined countries, and of the principles of human rights, particularly as regards the Palestine issue and the resolutions condemning Zionism as a racist movement.

Speaking about the Arab nation's strong condemnation of the treasonous agreement concluded between As-Sadat and the Zionist entity, Saddam Husayn said that U.S. imperialism is now working to make the Zionist entity a strong base for the imperialist interests in the heart of the Third World and is using it in collaboration with traitor As-Sadat to destroy the liberation movements, support racist regimes, threaten the security and peace of the developing countries, and continue the process of the imperialist looting of the resources of the nations and peoples of the Third World countries.

Concluding his speech, Saddam Husayn expressed his confidence in the full success of the conference. He also expressed hope that the conference will succeed in drafting a comprehensive strategy for joint action among the nonalined countries and the other developing countries to strengthen the role of women in society and to achieve their full rights, and to work for creating a new international economic order based on justice and equality.

INA, BANGLADESH NEWS AGENCY SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

JN061005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May--INA and the Bangladesh national news agency today signed an agreement regulating cooperation between the two news agencies for the next 2 years.

The agreement provides for the exchange of news between the two agencies, stipulates that each news agency is entitled to receive and retransmit the news bulletins of the other, and provides for the exchange of press services in both countries.

The agreement, which goes into effect today, also provides for the exchange of press expertise and press delegations between the two agencies.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD FOR TALKS

JN051716 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May--A Yugoslav delegation led by Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, arrived here today on an official weeklong visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Renovica said that he is visiting Iraq to promote existing relations between the two friendly countries in all spheres, particularly the economy. He added that the republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, one of the six Yugoslav republics, is contributing to the development of cooperation with Iraq.

Salko Oruc, vice president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and other officials, are accompanying Renovica.

Delegation, 'Adnan Husayn Meeting

JN061731 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 May 71 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May--'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member and planning minister, has met with the Yugoslav delegation led by Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercgovina.

During the meeting, the two parties discussed economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and the ways to strengthen it in the service of the Yugoslav and Iraqi people.

Renovica, Hasan 'Ali Meeting

JN071201 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1113 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, has praised the developing trade and economic relations between Iraq and Yugoslavia. At a meeting today with Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercgovina, he stressed the importance of increasing trade and of developing joint cooperation in all fields. Renovica praised the progressive role Iraq is playing in the nonalined movement and in developing bilateral cooperation to strengthen the nonalined movement in the confrontation of imperialism and Zionism and their aggressive schemes. Renovica arrived here on Saturday.

Delegation, Al-Karim Meeting

JN071403 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, met here today with Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and his accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, the two parties discussed bilateral oil relations and ways of strengthening them, particularly in the oil industry area; reviewed the exchange of expertise and the training of Iraqi oil cadres; and discussed the possibility of Yugoslavia's participation in some Iraq oil projects. The meeting was attended by the Oil Ministry under secretary, the director general of the oil relations and investments department, and the Yugoslav ambassador in Baghdad.

Renovica, Ar-Razzaz Meeting

JN081441 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 May--Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general and official in charge of the foreign relations office in the National Command, received Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today. Dr ar-Razzaz welcomed the Yugoslav guest and hailed the developing relations between the Ba'th Party and the Yugoslav Communist Party. He said that these relations are based on the common struggle against imperialism and racism. Dr ar-Razzaz added: We are struggling to bring about total Arab unity and a democratic socialist society by building the modern Arab individual, who is capable of shouldering responsibility and of defending the nation's issues of destiny. The Ba'th Party assistant secretary general referred to the prominent role being played by Iraq and Yugoslavia in support of the nonalined movement, in order that it may attain its objectives in establishing an international society based on equality, justice and the independence and freedom of peoples.

Mr Renovica said: This visit will aid in developing and expanding the relations of cooperation and friendship between Iraq and Yugoslavia in various fields.

ARAB ECONOMIC COUNCIL OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN070949 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May--Dr Fakhri Qadduri, Arab Economic Unity Council secretary general, arrived here this morning on a 3-day visit to Iraq. He said he will discuss with Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member, trade minister and Iraq's permanent representative to the council, issues pertaining to the Arab economic unity council's 33d session which will be held at ministerial level in Amman on 4 June. Qadduri said that the council is currently working normally. All employees have joined the council's new headquarters in Amman except the Egyptian employees who were prevented by the Egyptian Government from joining their work.

DAMASCUS GOVERNOR ARRIVES ON VISIT TO BAGHDAD

JN072059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May--A Syrian delegation led by Muhammad Faruq al-Hamawi, governor of Damascus, arrived here this evening on a weeklong visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA, Al-Hamawi said that the visit comes within the framework of the Syrian-Iraqi joint National Action Charter, to unify the two countries' existing administrative systems. He added that he will hold talks with the governor of Baghdad, Muhammad Hamdan, to grow acquainted with the Baghdad Governorate administrative system and to lay down the new organizational formula that will unify the two systems in the Syrian and Iraqi capitals.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY PELAYIAS ARRIVES

JN041439 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 4 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 May--Cypriot Foreign Ministry under secretary Yeoryios Pelayias arrived here today on an official visit of several days.

In a statement on arrival, he said that the visit comes within the framework of strengthening the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Cyprus. He said that his meetings with Iraqi officials will be aimed at exchanging views on developments in the Arab area and Cyprus.

Pelayias, Al-Jamali Meeting

JN051155 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May--Iraqi Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali met here today with Cypriot Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yeoryios Pelayias, who is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, they discussed the situation in the Arab area, positions vis-a-vis the forthcoming meeting of the nonalined group, and relations between the two friendly countries.

Pelayias, Hammadi Meeting

JN061308 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi received here today Cypriot Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yeoryios Pelayias. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them. They also reviewed developments related to the Cyprus issue. Pelayias arrived in Baghdad last week on a visit to Iraq which will last several days.

Pelayias Departure

JN071101 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May--Yeoryios Pelayias, Cypriot Foreign Minister under secretary, has reaffirmed his country's support for the Palestine cause. He said that peace will not be established in the Arab area unless it is based on justice and on insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. In a statement before his departure today at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq, Pelayias praised Iraq's stand which demonstrates an understanding of the Cypriot question. He pointed out that the Iraqi stand supports Cyprus' sovereignty, independence and unity. During his visit the Cypriot official held talks on cooperation with officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Trade Ministry and on the general establishment of tourism.

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM FRANCE, TOGO

JN050754 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May--Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi returned here this morning after leading an Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the third session of the nonalined states governmental coordination bureau for information affairs recently held in Togo. The bureau decided to hold its fourth session in Baghdad next year. It also decided to hold the symposium of the directors of the nonalined countries' press institutes in Baghdad. It will be recalled that during his stay in Paris, Hammudi met with French Culture and Communication Minister Jean-Philippe Lecat, with whom he discussed ways of developing bilateral, cultural and information cooperation. Hammudi also opened the cultural session of the Iraqi cultural center in Paris.

IRRIGATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM MEXICO 5 MAY

JN050741 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May--Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud and his delegation returned here this morning after participating in the meetings of the third international water resources conference recently held in Mexico. The Iraqi delegation submitted a report to the conference on irrigation and land reclamation in Iraq and a research paper on development of the desert areas.

Mahmud said that during his stay there, he and officials of the Mexican Agriculture and Water Resources Ministry discussed ways of strengthening and developing bilateral agricultural and technical cooperation.

YAR MINISTER LEAVES BAGHDAD; MAKES STATEMENT

JN050805 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May--YAR Supply and Trade Minister Salih al-Jamali left Baghdad this morning after participating in the meetings of the sixth session of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, which concluded here last week.

Al-Jamali said that during his visit to Iraq, he and the Iraqi planning minister discussed ways of strengthening and consolidating cooperation between the two fraternal countries. They also discussed the development projects that Iraq is implementing in the YAR.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOROCCO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN071357 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left for Morocco today to attend the 10th Islamic foreign ministers conference, which will open in the Moroccan city of Fez tomorrow, Tuesday.

In a statement before his departure, Dr Hammadi said that the conference assumes unusual importance because it is the first conference to be convened after the signing of the Camp David agreements and the capitulatory treaty between the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist entity and the Egyptian ruler's relinquishment of the Arab city of Jerusalem to the Zionists. He said that this relinquishment is the first by the ruler of an Arab or Islamic country since the crusades in 1200 A.D.

Dr Hammadi stressed that As-Sadat's step contradicts the Islamic conference resolutions in letter and spirit, thus rendering the As-Sadat regime's membership in the conference unacceptable.

Dr Hammadi stressed that Iraq will play a positive and constructive role at the Islamic conference and in other spheres that serve the conference's aims and plans.

Yesterday the conference preparatory committee completed the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, which includes the topics of suspending the As-Sadat regime's membership in the conference.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES BAN ON WEAPONS DEALING

JN081603 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 May 79 p 20 JN

[Excerpt] Amman--Jordan's government has banned agents and brokers from buying, importing or selling weapons, spare parts or ammunition belonging to the Jordanian Armed Forces. It has also instituted severe punishments for whoever violates this law. This ban was issued within a temporary law amending the agents and brokers law, which was referred by the government to the National Consultative Council yesterday. The law was ratified by the council's legal committee. The session was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, due to the issue's importance.

The amended law stipulates that all agents and brokers must register their names at the Ministry of Industry and Trade registrar. Agents must also register all their agencies in the agents' record at the registrar's office. Violators of the amended law will pay a fine of 100 Jordanian dinars. Agents and brokers dealing in weapons, ammunition or spare parts belonging to the Jordanian Armed Forces will be sentenced to no less than 3 years at hard labor. They will also repay commissions they collected or amounts as estimated by the court if the sums are not known.

The government justified the issuance of the amendment by saying: There is no doubt that preventing agents and brokers from importing or buying weapons, spare parts or ammunition belonging to the armed forces or from having anything to do with transactions of this kind is a national security demand of the most extreme importance.

PROGRAM OF CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SYRIA

JN082143 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Today Jordan and Syria signed the implementative program of the cultural agreement for the 1979-1980 scholastic years. Education Minister Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali signed for Jordan, while Education Minister Zuhayr Mashariqah signed for Syria.

The program provides for the exchange of delegations and specialists in the field of education and culture for the purpose of exchanging expertise between the two countries. The program also provides for the formation of a joint committee for coordination between the Jordan and Yarmuk Universities on one hand and the Syrian universities on the other. Education Minister Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali stated that Jordan and Syria are firmly forging ahead to deepen and promote bilateral cultural and education cooperation. Syrian Education Minister Zuhayr Mashariqah expressed happiness with the education committee's accomplishments in deepening and developing bilateral cultural cooperation.

The Jordanian and Syrian sides agreed to formulate a plan of action to complete the standardization of curricula and textbooks in the elementary classes.

PRC AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ARABS, VIETNAM

JN051052 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 5 May 79 pp 1, 13 JN

[Text] In an exclusive interview with AR-RA'Y correspondent Ahmad Salamah, PRC Ambassador to Jordan Gu Xiaobo denied reports claiming that the PRC intends to establish diplomatic relations with or recognize Israel.

Gu Xiaobo said that allegations of PRC intentions to recognize Israel are old and have proven to be false. Facts have proven that these allegations are unrealistic and facts will prove in future that the new lies are unrealistic and incorrect. Gu Xiaobo said that the PRC's policy is firm and constant in its solid support of the struggle of the Arab peoples and the dear Palestinian people to regain their usurped lands and legitimate national rights. There has never been any relationship between the PRC and Israel and this policy will not change. Gu Xiaobo explained that the sources of these claims are the PRC's enemies, such as Israel and imperialism, which are trying to drive a wedge between the Arab countries and the PRC.

Speaking about his country's stand on the current dispute between the PRC and Vietnam, Gu Xiaobo said that it is not the Chinese side that is responsible for the deterioration of the situation and the armed clashes that took place between the two countries. The PRC has firmly supported the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle throughout their long battles of liberation, rendering support and sympathy to them. The two peoples were linked with a profound relationship of friendship and alliance. For the sake of this, the PRC made a great national sacrifice. However, it is regrettable that Vietnam deviated from its principles after the war and became hostile to the PRC. Nevertheless, the PRC made persistent endeavors to restore the relationship between the two peoples to their normal historic course. The PRC has often given advice and warnings to Vietnam. However, Vietnam indulged in its policy and interpreted the PRC stand as one of weakness and retreat. Thus the PRC was compelled to repulse the Vietnamese attacks in self-defense. We declared clearly from the outset of these attacks that the PRC does not intend to keep a single inch of Vietnamese territory and that the PRC forces will return to their borders after completing their tasks. We also announced our desire to enter into negotiations with Vietnam in any location to be agreed upon by the two sides. We even went further and declared that we were ready to go to Hanoi to begin the negotiations.

The Chinese-Vietnamese negotiations began. The Chinese sides submitted eight points. The first five points called for peaceful coexistence. They are noninterference in the domestic affairs, nonaggression, achievement of mutual benefit, respect for an safety of others' territories, and peaceful coexistence. Further, the Chinese demands included the two sides' opposition to the trend toward hegemony in Indochina, the nonparticipation by the two sides in a military alliance directed against the other side, the resolution of the border problem between the two countries--in accordance with the agreements concluded in 1957-58--and the resolution of the communities problem. We believe that these eight points are fair, reasonable and reflect China's good intentions to resolve the dispute. We hope that the Vietnamese side will have the same good intentions.

Speaking about the abnormal relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union, the Chinese ambassador said that there are no signs indicating that Chinese-Soviet relations might improve. The question of the difference between the PRC and the Soviet Union is an ideological one. The Chinese-Soviet dispute is a dispute between the trend toward domination and hegemony on the one hand and the resistance of this trend on the other. There are no signs indicating that relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union might improve.

AR-RA'Y: MINISTER OF STATE TO VISIT MOSCOW

JN090725 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 May 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman-AR-RA'Y has learned from informed sources that Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, is expected to leave for Moscow after the Islamic foreign ministers conference. He will hold talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on the latest developments in the Middle East and on bilateral relations.

AR-RA'Y: LACK OF COORDINATION AMONG ARAB NEWS MEDIA

JN061022 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AR-RA'Y has criticized the Arab information media and accuses it of being absent from the Arab and international arenas in confronting the anti-Arab information media. The paper says in this connection: We had hoped and expected that the Arab information media would act throughout the world after the conference of information ministers in Baghdad. We also had hoped that there would be integration and coordination in this field to explain the Arab views on the peace process and to warm the world about the seriousness of imposing a fait accompli.

AR-RA-Y adds: We are pained to see the Arab information media failing to be present on the foreign and Arab levels to confront the information onslaught of the Egyptian-Israeli alliance. The logical conclusion is that reaching an understanding in the halls of conferences and meetings is one thing, and the implementation of what has been agreed on is another. What is the meaning of the statements made after the Arab information ministers conference when we do not see any actual coordination among the Arab information media, particularly during this critical phase.

SYRIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN AMMAN

JN071704 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] A Syrian delegation led by Transport Minister Dr Salim Yasin arrived in Amman from Damascus this afternoon on a short visit to Jordan. The Syrian delegation will participate in the meetings of the general assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian Overland Transport Company and the Jordanian-Syrian Maritime Transport Company.

The Syrian minister stated that the conferees will discuss financial and administrative issues and will formulate a working plan for this year to insure the two companies' development.

Meeting With Badran

JN081844 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] In his office before noon today, Prime Minister Mudar Badran received Syrian Transport Minister Dr Salim Yasin, who conveyed to him the greetings of Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi. They also reviewed the two countries' relations in the field of transport. The meeting was attended by Transport Minister 'Ali as-Suhaymat and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

QNA: GAZA MAYOR LEADS DELEGATION TO AMMAN 8 MAY

JN082032 Doha QNA in Arabic 1945 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 8 May--Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawna arrived here today at the head of a delegation from the occupied Gaza Strip on a short visit to Jordan.

Immediately after its arrival, the delegation met with 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information, acting minister of state for foreign affairs and director of the occupied homeland's affairs executive bureau. The two sides reviewed the situation in the Gaza Strip and the occupied territories and exchanged viewpoints on the effects of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

Gaza Mayor's Statement

JN082033 Doha QNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 8 May--Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has stressed that any solution to the Palestinian issue should take into consideration the Palestinian people's basic legitimate rights: their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent Palestinian state, on the condition that the PLO conducts any negotiations for such a solution.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman this evening, Ash-Shawwa said that after his visit to Jordan he will leave for Syria and Lebanon to inform the two countries' officials about the current situation in the Gaza Strip. He added that he will also meet with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and with other PLO officials.

Ash-Shawwa praised the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog and called on Arab countries to support the dialog and provide the inhabitants of the occupied territories with the requisites for steadfastness. Ash-Shawwa denied having received an official invitation to visit Egypt and to meet with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISITS TO FRG, DENMARK

JN061801 Amman JNA in Arabic 1645 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 6 May--A Jordanian delegation led by Supplies Minister Marwan al-Qasim has returned to Amman at the end of visits to the FRG and Denmark.

During its 3-week visit, the delegation held talks with Danish officials on distributing the 50 million kroner loan granted by Denmark to the Ministry of Supplies for projects and to establish cold storage for vegetables and fruits and dairy products.

The delegation also held talks with officials at the German reconstruction bank. The bank approved a DM 10 million loan to the agricultural credit fund and another DM 4 million loan to the Jordanian cooperative organization.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MANILA UN CONFERENCE

JN070646 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] A Jordanian delegation left Amman last night for Manila to attend the meetings of the second UN International Trade Conference which will open today. Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Qajani, minister of industry and trade and head of the delegation, said that the conference will discuss the establishment of a new international economic order and the restructuring of economic relations between the developing and the industrial countries.

SHAM'UN COMMENTS ON BEGIN'S PEACE CALL

NC081930 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[8 May statement by Lebanese National Liberal Party leader Camille Sham'un--recorded]

[Text] Although there is no state of war between Lebanon and Israel, because the two countries are governed by the 1969 armistice agreement that could easily have been turned into a peace treaty, the Lebanese Government has rejected the peace proposal made by Mr Begin from the rostrum of the Israeli Knesset.

The Lebanese Government's rejection of this peace proposal, stemming from Lebanon's commitments under the Arab League Charter, has, regardless of any other consideration, come as a hard lesson the Arab states that never respected the Arab League Charter. These states (have all turned against) Lebanon and extended a helping hand in every way to those who have sought to usurp and destroy it. They now look on as spectators, while Lebanese areas are still under various kinds of armed occupation after savage shelling of residential areas, resulting in hundreds of casualties, and of establishments that constitute Lebanon's material, moral and human (?wealth).

Meanwhile, some positive aspects of Mr Begin's statement must be pointed out: He has declared to the whole world before the legislature, that Israel respects the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, recognizes Lebanon's territorial integrity, and announces that it does not in any way covet one drop of Lebanese water or one foot of Lebanese territory.

Mr Begin has thus finally closed the door to both the real and false Lebanese fears and to the tendentious propaganda emanating from Arab and foreign capitals to the effect that Israel has expansionist aims behind its offer of varied aid for the Christians in Lebanon.

Our attitude toward the Palestinians is no secret. We reject resettlement in Lebanon. We have frequently suggested that their case should be dealt with outside Lebanese territory, where there is (?not enough) room, even for the Lebanese people and [words indistinct].

Our position on the question of the Syrian forces' presence in Lebanon is also known. These forces constitute an obstacle to any Lebanese agreement and any Lebanese-Syrian agreement. They have provided more than one proof that they are war forces, not forces of peace and amity.

REPORTS OF ISRAELI ARMORED INCURSION IN SOUTH

NC091212 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 May 79 NC

[Text] Israel is continuing its aggression against Lebanon and pushing its forces into the interior in preparation for widening its circle to include the UNIFIL-controlled areas, as well as those areas controlled by the militias along the border.

Our correspondent in the central sector of southern Lebanon, which is UNIFIL-controlled, today reports that some 25 Israeli Sherman tanks appeared in the village of Shadrah--located in this sector--and that the personnel from this force are searching all the houses for Palestinians, as Israel has claimed.

The Israeli tanks might head toward the village of (Bar Ashid), located in Bint Jubayl district. Two days ago, this village received a warning from the militias calling on it to join the so-called state of Free Lebanon.

Also in this respect, UN sources say that the Israeli soldiers entered Shaqrah this morning during a routine rotation of soldiers from the UNIFIL Irish contingent. According to reports also received by these sources, it is believed that about 50 Israeli soldiers have entered the village, which is 6 km north of the headquarters of the Irish contingent in Tibnin and 8 km west of the Israeli border.

As is well known, this step follows 3 days of air raids on Lebanon. Today's occupation of the village is the first direct Israeli penetration of UNIFIL areas.

INA Report

JN090854 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0842 GMT 9 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 9 May--A Zionist military force backed by armor crossed the southern Lebanese border this morning and took up positions in the village of Shaqra in the central sector, some 7 km from the border strip with occupied Palestine.

Military reports from the south say that the Zionist force, estimated at 300 men backed by 25 tanks and armored cars, occupied several positions of the Irish UNIFIL contingent in the village. It is understood that some members of the Irish contingent have been withdrawn and that the contingent is awaiting the arrival of replacements in Beirut today.

SYRIAN VEHICLES SIGHTED ON DAHR AL-BAYDAR-BEIRUT ROAD

NC081555 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' indicate that 13 Syrian armored cars, mounted with SAM rockets, and 22 military trucks were seen this morning traveling on the Dahr al-Baydar-Beirut road.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS ISRAELI AIR FORCE RAIDS

NC082222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[Text] The Israeli Air Force yesterday resumed its air raids on areas and villages in the south in several sorties.

At 1700 yesterday the enemy air force attacked the areas of Al-'Ayshiyah and Ar-Rayhan in southern Lebanon for 20 minutes, for the second time.

Earlier yesterday Israeli planes attacked the hills north of the coastal road between Az-Zahrani and Abu al-Aswad and the areas surrounding Tuffahta and Al-'Addusiyah. Cluster bombs were used in the attack. The town of Hasbayya was heavily shelled.

RIGHTISTS ATTACK NETHERLANDS UNIFIL CONTINGENT

JN081750 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 8 May--This afternoon Netherlands troops, operating within UNIFIL, clashed with rightwing militia elements at the Yatar axis in the central sector of southern Lebanon.

The INA correspondent in the south reported that the clashes began when the rightwing militia elements attacked the Netherlands troop headquarters at this axis. This compelled the Netherlands troops stationed there to repulse the attack and to force the attackers to withdraw. No casualties have been reported on either side.

VOL REPORTS INTENSE SHELLING, ARMENIAN CLASHES

NC090905 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 9 May 79 NC

[Text] As far as security is concerned, the commercial sector--from Ad-Dabbas Square to the harbor--was the scene of violent shelling last night. Antitank guns, RPG's and mortars were used. Some shells fell within the harbor proper and on (?Jesuit Avenue) in Ar-Rumayyil. The shelling began at 2230 and was intermittent at first. It involved all the combat lines in the commercial sector, Pigalle, Empire, Al-Burj Square and the harbor.

The shelling intensified at 2300 and intense sniping was being directed toward the Al-'Akkawi locality and Gouraud Street where property was damaged. The situation remained unchanged until midnight with continued sniping.

It has been learned that the sudden shelling came from the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] positions. For some time the PLA has been stationed on the contact lines together with, or in place of, the Syrian forces.

At midnight, the Al-Kfuri quarter came under RPG and antitank fire. The Syrians and Palestinians continued shelling this area until 0430 today.

Renewed incidents took place yesterday afternoon in An-Nab'ah between armed men of the Armenia parties and the residents of the area. These incidents developed quickly and resulted in the death of a resident named Ibrahim Daghir. Other persons were also killed, but their names were not given. These incidents continued until midnight last night and ceased only following contacts and consultations, during which the Burj residents said they were disenchanted with the clashes, which they said were started without justification by the Armenian parties, particularly the evacuees of Ad-Damur, who reside in An-Nab'at at present.

U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETS SARKIS, BUTRUS

NC081248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] At 1230 today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with the U.S. ambassador, John Gunther Dean, who returned to Beirut yesterday after consultations with his government on the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the south.

The foreign minister met with the U.S. ambassador at 1115 today and discussed the latest developments with him.

DAMASCUS RADIO ON ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN 'THREATS'

JN081553 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Zionist enemy's threats against the Arab nation in general--and particularly against Syria--are not new. Moreover, these threats will not stop at certain limits. They will continue as long as Israel is present on Arab territory, planning an aggression by which it occupies Arab territory and displaces the landowners. It will then prepare for another aggression to achieve some of its expansionist ambitions, with unlimited support from the U.S. administration.

The Zionist threats come now at a time when the participants in the plot are increasing their fierce campaign against Syria, the Palestinian revolution groups and the entire Arab nation, because they have rejected treason and have seriously directed their potential at isolating the instruments by which this plot is implemented, toppling the new aggressive alliance and containing the serious results of the Carter-As-Sadat-Begin plot--a plot that threatens Arab security, peace and presence, both on the pan-Arab and cultural levels.

As Syria represents the Arab steadfastness citadel as well as the Arabs' conscience in their struggle for liberation, it is certain that the aims of the Zionist-racist threats and the motives of the fierce onslaught launched by the parties to the treasonous treaty against Syria are all concentrated toward the goal of dealing a blow to the Arabs and threatening the entire Arab territory, without exception, by striking at Syria--the effective Arab force in resisting capitulation and facing the racist-Zionist aggression.

All of this is not a deduction, but is what is really meant by the accord between the Zionist-racist threats and the offensive launched by the Egyptian regime against Syria and the Arab nation. The enemy leaders' statements clearly indicate the falsehood of the Zionist allegations, because Israel has always claimed that its aggression against the south and north of Lebanon, as well as against any Arab region where the Palestinian revolution is present--even inside the occupied homeland--is intended to take revenge upon the Palestinians for carrying out a fedayeen operation against some of the enemy concentrations.

The mask that Israel wanted as a cover for its aggressive acts has now fallen. Its lies have become clear through its prime minister's words. He said that Israel will not wait for the recurrence of another Nahariya operation. Hence, it is clear that the racist-Zionist entity is continuing its aggression against both the south and particularly the north of Lebanon, as well as against the Arab nation generally. This is also a real expression of the decision made by the participants of the treasonous peace treaty to move from their political aggression against the Arabs to the stage of military aggression.

When Israel launched its aggression against southern and northern Lebanon, its pronouncement coincided with that of Egypt's ruler in an attempt to harm the Arab Deterrent Force's [ADF] role in Lebanon. As-Sadat even began to plan with the enemy to distort any decision expressing the Arab will. He joined the enemy in his attack against the Arabs and the ADF, formed to protect the unity of the Lebanese territory and people, to restore security and stability and to spread legitimacy.

In summary, we say that the Zionist-racist entity acts not only with As-Sadat--the individual and the regime--in attacking and threatening the Arabs, but also that As-Sadat has switched completely to the anti-Arab camp. He has become a force complementing aggression against the entire Arab nation, as well as against Syria, Palestinian resistance and Lebanon in particular. This is the real meaning of the American-As-Sadat-Zionist scheme, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and imposing the policy of fait accompli on the Arabs.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD MEETS WITH LEBANESE SHI'ITE OFFICIAL

JN081405 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1346 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 8 May--At 1230 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council in Lebanon.

The discussion dealt with the current situation in Lebanon, particularly developments in southern Lebanon.

AL-HALABI RECEIVES CZECHOLOVAK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

JN082217 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--This evening Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received Hamernik, Central Committee member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Czechoslovak-Syrian Friendship Society delegation. Attending the meeting was Ahmad Diyab, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society.

During this meeting the prime minister welcomed the head of the visiting delegation and stressed the close friendship ties that link the two peoples, parties and governments in Syria and Czechoslovakia--ties that contribute to promoting and expanding spheres of cooperation between them. He also stressed the importance of the activity of the two countries' friendship societies.

Al-Halabi also pointed out the common principles of people struggling against Zionism and imperialism, as well as dangers resulting from the unilateral treaty between As-Sadat's regime and Israel. He affirmed that this treaty is a multifaceted plot aimed at aggravating the present situation in the region and increasing its complications. It also represents a frank defiance of the UN resolutions and the international community's will, which call for a total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of a just peace in this region of the world.

The visiting delegation's chairman expressed his country's denunciation of the plot as represented in the unilateral treaty and the hostile policy followed by As-Sadat and Israel, with the support of world imperialism, against the Arab people. He also affirmed his country's support for the liberation policy followed by Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, for the purpose of restoring the occupied Arab territories, achieving the Palestinian Arab people's national aims and backing the efforts aimed at establishing a just peace in the region.

Hamernik also praised the great economic and social progress achieved by Syria, as well as the steps it follows in the field of implementing the agricultural and industrial projects of the development plan.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID RECEIVES SOMALI PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

LD081732 Algiers APS in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general; received Lt Col Abdulqadir Saj, a member of the Central Committee of the Somali Democratic Party and special envoy of President Muhammad Siad Barre at the presidency this morning. He delivered a message to the president from the Somali president. The meeting was attended by the Somali ambassador in Algiers.

LIBYA

CHOICE OF STRAUSS AS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCED

LD071944 Tripoli JANA in English 1811 GMT 7 May 79 LD

["Carter Appoints a Jew for Al-'Arish Talks"--JANA headline]

[Text] London, 7 May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The American President Jimmy Carter announced that he had appointed Robert Strauss, who is of Jewish origin, as the main American negotiator on self-rule issue on West Bank and Gaza Strip, in the negotiations which will be held in Al-'Arish between the enemy and the defeated Egyptian regime.

The observers believe that the appointment of Strauss the Jew for the talks is a true indication of the intentions of America in supporting the enemy's position and its complete alignment.

The observers pointed out that Carter has inflicted a new insult to the defeated president when he enlisted an American Jew to the enemy's delegation in these talks.

MAURITANIA

STUDENTS RIOT OVER FRENCH-ARABIC LANGUAGE DISPUTE

PA081259 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 8 May 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, May 8 (AFP)--Security forces today charged hundreds of students meeting in the Mauritanian capital's national stadium, and scores of people were wounded. Rioting students were later continuing to regroup in the city centre where the armed forces were patrolling.

Earlier today, police and soldiers had been stationed outside the capital's secondary schools as hundreds of students marched to the national statidum.

The African students were protesting the changed marking systems for Arab language subjects, which they believed favoured the country's Moorish students. Most of the African students speak French while the Moors' language is Arabic. The Black students see the change as an "act of discrimination" and have been protesting here for several days.

Last night, Basic and Secondary Education Minister Seck Mame Ndiack called for an end to disorder and said the necessary steps would be taken to ensure those students really wanting to study could do so in peace and safety.

Yesterday, pupils damaged the college de garcons (boys college) here and then marched through the streets shouting anti-regime slogans.

In February, a government move to drop French in schools in favour of Arabic, the official language since independence, brought to a head a long-standing dispute between the Moors and their black compatriots.

The compulsory use of Arabic as a teaching media had been decided by former President Moktar Ould Daddah, ousted last July, and was recently ratified by the new rulers.

A month later, a dozen Mauritanian blacks were arrested in connection with the printing of leaflets criticizing the ruling regime, a regime source said.

Those detained were high-ranking officials known for their "moderate" views on the problems dividing the Arab-Berber and Negro communities, the source added.

Situation Calm

PA081844 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 8 May 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, May 8 (AFP)--Calm returned here today after security forces earlier charged several hundred black students protesting recent school measures which they saw as discriminatory and as favoring northern Mauritanians.

National guardsmen used tear gas, clubs and rifle butts to attack the students gathered in the city's national stadium, injuring scores of them. The security forces have now returned to barracks except for some troops deployed around the major schools in the western part of the city. Meanwhile, the curfew imposed by authorities since April 6 has been advanced by one hour and will now be in force from 10 pm to 6 am.

Today's clashes provided a new illustration of the chronically strained relations between Mauritanian's Moorish and Black communities.

In February, a government move to drop French in schools in favor of Arabic-French had been the official language since independence--brought to a head a long-standing dispute between the two communities.

Black students, most of whom speak French, have been protesting here for several days at upgraded marks for Arab-language school subjects, which they believed favored Moorish students, whose language is Arabic.

PRIME MINISTER BOUCEIF RETURNS FROM PARIS

PA071554 Paris AFP in French 1149 GMT 6 May 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 6 May (AFP)--Mauritanian Prime Minister Ahmed Ould Bouceif said on Sunday upon returning to Nouakchott from Paris that "France will do everything possible to help Mauritania."

In a brief statement to the press, Bouceif said: "I found the French president, prime minister and the entire government full of concern and understanding for our problems."

In addition, Bouceif said that he had held new contacts in Fez, Morocco--where he stayed overnight--with the OAU subcommittee in charge of contacting the parties involved in the Saharan conflict.

The subcommittee is composed of Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo and Malian President Moussa Traore. The Mauritanian prime minister said that the subcommittee--which visited Nouakchott and Algiers before stopping in Fez--had worked under "excellent conditions."

CUBAN MINISTER EXTENDS INVITATION TO NONALINED SUMMIT

PA071232 Paris AFP in Spanish 1156 GMT 7 May 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 7 May (AFP)--Cuban Justice Minister Armando Torres Santrayll arrived here Sunday to invite the Mauritanian Government to the sixth nonalined summit, which is scheduled to take place in Cuba in September.

SUDAN

BRIEFS

MINISTER RECEIVES AMBASSADORS--Khartoum, 29 April--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Francis Deng today reviewed with the French ambassador here topics tabled for the Summit talks between Presidents Ja'far Numayri of Sudan and Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France who is expected here on May 23. The topics cover regional and international issues and the bilateral relations as well. Minister Deng also discussed with the British ambassador here means of boosting Sudanese-British relations. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN]

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO, SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD082216 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] A joint communique has just been signed between a delegation of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] and the POLISARIO Front in the liberated Saharan territory. The communique notes that the talks between the Spanish delegation and the POLISARIO Front allowed the two sides to conclude that the establishment of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic throughout the whole of its national territory constitutes the sole guarantee of peace, equilibrium and stability in the region. The PCE has undertaken to launch a campaign at all levels to induce the Spanish Government to recognize the POLISARIO Front and to carry out its responsibilities to the Saharan people.

IDF FOILS TERRORIST INFILTRATION ATTEMPT

TA091001 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0952 GMT 9 May 79 TA

[Text] Here is a report which has reached us this minute: A terrorist squad which tried to cross the Lebanese border into Israel near Manara to carry out murder in the area met with an IDF patrol this morning at about 0400. One terrorist was shot and hurt during an exchange of fire. He was caught. The other terrorists fled northward toward Lebanese territory.

The IDF spokesman reports that it emerges from interrogation of the terrorist that the squad left from Tyre, passed through and stayed in a UNIFIL-controlled area en route to carrying out a sabotage act on the civilian population. Our forces suffered no casualties. The IDF forces are continuing to search the area.

IDF ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON REPORTED

TA091008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 May 79 TA

[Text] UN sources in Beirut have told a Reuter correspondent that an IDF force has entered the village of Shaqra in southern Lebanon, about 6 km east of the Irish unit's headquarters in Tibnin. According to the sources, the IDF unit consists of approximately 50 soldiers. They entered the village after softening up the area with artillery fire. The village of Shaqra is located near the Christian enclave.

AIR FORCE ATTACKS TERRORISTS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA081605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 May 79 TA

[Text] Another air force attack in southern Lebanon: Air force aircraft attacked terrorist concentrations in southern Lebanon for the second time today. This time the attack took place about an hour ago in the area of the village of Rayhan, north of Metulla. All our aircraft returned safely.

Earlier this morning, around 1100 o'clock, our aircraft attacked south of the Az-Zahrani River bed. That time, too, all the aircraft returned home safely.

BEGIN ANGERED BY CRITICISM OF AUTONOMY PROPOSAL

TA081827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 May 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin today levelled severe criticism at the security establishment comments on his autonomy proposals. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that at the meeting of the ministerial committee which is formulating Israel's position on the autonomy, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Zipori presented the positions of the defense establishment. Begin said that these positions were founded on lack of knowledge, lack of information about the agreements signed at Camp David and were contradictory to the views prevalent in the ministerial committee.

Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir brought his ministry's comments on the prime minister's document to the committee meeting. The reference is to three comments touching on legal formulations.

Minister of Agriculture Ari'el Sharon also brought several additions to the document. He wants the lands in the autonomy areas to be guaranteed for settlement purposes and believes that the principles connecting the self-administration and the State of Israel should be determined.

The ministerial committee will hold a final meeting next Monday in which Israel's position on the autonomy issue will finally be determined.

Jerusalem POST on Proposal

TA090855 Jerusalem POST in English 9 May 79 pp 1, 9 TA

[By David Landau, POST diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin delivered a blistering attack yesterday on the defense establishment for proposing a greater role for Egypt in the running of the Palestinian autonomy.

The Defence Ministry proposal came in the form of a written text presented to the 11-man ministerial committee on the autonomy by Deputy Defence Minister Mordekhay Zipori.

But the premier said the text reflected ignorance on the part of the defence officials who had prepared it of the content and meaning of the Camp David framework. The premier's criticism, by implication, was directed at Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who missed yesterday's committee meeting because he was inspecting army installations in the central region.

Another key member of the negotiating team that will start talks with Egypt at the end of the month, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, has missed all the committee meetings so far because he is away touring states in Southeast Asia.

Both Weizman and Dayan are expected to attend the committee's meeting next Monday at which the prime minister's revamped autonomy proposal is expected to be endorsed, with some minor changes, as Israel's opening position in the autonomy talks.

There is no mention of the holy places in Jerusalem in the revamped plan. Article 25 of the original 26-point plan guaranteed freedom of access to the holy places. Informed sources explained that, following Camp David, the autonomy plan is seen by all parties as transitional and therefore there is no need to mention Jerusalem's holy places since the entire issue of Jerusalem was left open at Camp David.

The revamped proposal ends with two declarative statements that are not technically part of the proposals: That there will be no independent Palestinian state, and that Israel will demand sovereignty over the areas at the end of the five-year transition period.

In the original 26-point plan Israel "stood by its rights and its claim of sovereignty," but proposed "for the sake of the agreement and of peace," that the sovereignty question be left open.

A Cabinet source explained last night that the declarative assertion of the intention to claim sovereignty (not, it will be noted, to apply to unilaterally) is intended to prod the Palestinians to accept the autonomy as a transitional solution, and to come up with acceptable compromise ideas--not a demand for a separate state--once the talks on the area's final status get under way in three years' time.

9 May Press on Plan

TA090613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 May 79 TA

[Morning Press Review]

[Excerpt] Several newspapers this morning discuss the prime minister's autonomy plan.

HA'ARETZ says that the Arabs themselves will discover the weak points in the plan, but it is not unnecessary to warn the prime minister even now that this plan is incapable of convincing them. When the Arabs in the territories find out that not only the security and public order matters would remain in Israeli hands but also the control of plots of land--the right to expropriate privately owned lands and the supervision over water allocation--these privileges will, in their eyes, overrule the principle of establishing administrative bodies, which will lack the power to make decisions. The Cabinet ought to change Begin's plan if it does not want to bring about a stalemate in the negotiations.

'AL HAMISHMAR is convinced that the current Israeli Cabinet's autonomy plan will not be supported by either Egypt or the United States, and that neither will the Palestinians support it. The real danger is not in presenting a plan which will never be realized, but in that it would cause a crisis with Egypt and the United States. Ultimately, this Cabinet might accept concessions which would bring us back to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Peres on Alinement Stand

TA041722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 4 May 79 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has recently rejected attempts by African leaders to make him meet with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat because, according to him, the PLO is a dead body from the political aspect and a murderer from the human aspect.

This week the Labor Party was urged time and again to react to statements by the prime minister--among others, in the interview he gave on Independence Day--on the proposal for the autonomy plan.

In an interview to the Weekly Newsreel, MK Shim'on Peres says that this time his party will not join the prime minister's move regarding the autonomy and it will warn the public against the dangers involved in it. Our correspondent for party affairs Amnon Nadav talked with MK Shim'on Peres on these issues. [begin recording]

[Question] The prime minister has announced that the government will soon publish the official autonomy plan. Does this satisfy you?

[Answer] Certainly not. What is the use in the government publishing the autonomy plan after it signed it at Camp David? It is impossible to sign one thing at Camp David and then tell the people: Forget that the plan and in a few months we will give you another plan. We are not at the stage of opening moves; the opening moves were made at Camp David. In my opinion, far-reaching and serious things were determined there. For instance, the Camp David document states that recognition should also be given to the legitimate and just rights of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people are not composed of individual inhabitants. It was decided that the military government would withdraw and a self-administration authority--not an autonomy authority--would be established in its place. The reference was not to a situation in which every Arab walks around with his own self-administration. It is true that the authority is called, in parentheses, the administrative authority. However, it is not called a legislative authority. Therefore, the administrative authority will in fact be the legislative authority as well.

At Camp David we signed an agreement with Egypt on the issue of the autonomy.

That is to say, the source of authority of the signature [as heard, the reference is presumably to autonomy] is the signed treaty itself. Thus, it is impossible to come today and say that the source of authority of the autonomy will be Israel. It is either one or the other: Either it should have been done before Camp David or we should not have signed at Camp David. I do not agree to signing at Camp David and afterwards saying: Forget this child, forget he was born, we announced his birth and signed it; let us start a new page. I cannot accept this. As opposed to previous occasions, the Labor Party will not support these moves now.

[Question] This week it was published that people are trying to get you and 'Arafat together.

[Answer] There have been previous attempts at this. By the way, not by Kreisky or European leaders but by African leaders. I firmly rejected all these attempts. I do not believe there is any use in holding such a meeting. On the contrary, I know such a meeting could be very damaging. At certain times, the Saudis first, then the Egyptians and finally the Americans said: Wait a moment, soon the PLO will change its charter or at least recognize UN Resolution 242. We were then asked to think what would happen if the PLO recognizes 242 or the State of Israel. Not very long afterwards we found out that all the assumptions, hopes and expectations expressed by the Saudis, the Americans and the Egyptians were unfounded.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT CLARIFIES AIR CORRIDOR ISSUE

TA081249 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 May 79 p 8 TA

[Text] Official Jerusalem sources yesterday said that Egypt's announcement according to which air links between the two countries will not be opened immediately does not contradict the prime minister's announcement regarding the opening of the air corridor between the two countries on 28 May.

Cairo announced that the air links between the two countries would be opened only in another 15 months. It has been explained in Jerusalem that the air corridor will open on schedule. However, it will be used only for official travel of groups invited by both sides and not for tourism on a massive scale.

It was further added that Egypt plans a gradual normalization as opposed to the expectations of the Israeli public who thought, baselessly, that mass tourism was to start immediately between the two countries.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT NAVON'S STATUS

TA081538 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 May 79 p 14 TA

[Gid'on Allon commentary: "Why They Are Afraid of the President"]

[Excerpts] On 29 May, Yitzhaq Navon's term as the fifth president of the state will be a year old. During the 12 months since he became president he has been sharply criticized by administration leaders more than had been Dr Hayim Weizman, Yitzhaq Ben-Tzvi, Zalman Shazar and Prof Efrayim Qatzir.

Criticism focused on the fact that Navon displayed too much involvement in the political arena and intervened in issues he was not authorized to deal with. Initially, some Cabinet ministers were upset by Navon's active involvement during President Carter's visit to Israel. They complained about the speeches Navon made during the official reception held for the visiting President at Ben-Gurion Airport and during the banquet at the Knesset.

They emphasized that the speeches were of an obviously political nature.

Likud leaders also expressed dissatisfaction with the president's 3-day tour in the Hatiqva quarter [poor neighborhood in Tel Aviv], with his taking too much interest in social issues, welfare, settlement and the development of the Negev and over his intention to visit one of the largest prisons in the country to closely examine conditions there.

Later on the Likud leaders were angry over the president's hesitations before signing the letter appointing Efrayim 'Evron as Israeli ambassador to the United States. Confidants of Navon explained that he did not censure the appointment. However, in his opinion, it would have been better to appoint an excellent information expert to that post rather than an excellent performer like 'Evron, considering the tense relations at that time between Israel and the United States and fearing that Israel would have to begin a campaign to gain U.S. public support for the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt. According to senior Likud elements, the president's hesitations stemmed from political considerations and he was not authorized to object to a decision endorsed by the Cabinet.

The head of the president's office reacted to this with a very laconic answer which demonstrated, more than anything else, the new style Yitzhaq Navon had brought to the president's residence: "Neither the president nor the presidential institution are mechanical robots. A president is a live and thinking person who expresses his views."

We get the impression that the administration leaders are not used to the new reality according to which--ever since Navon stepped into Professor Qatzir's shoes--a substantial change has occurred in the president's approach to his post. Navon is a person with political background who is not prepared to become a rubber stamp for documents and credentials. He cannot serve as an extra in official ceremonies when he hosts respected personalities from overseas.

The fact that for many years Navon was a close aide of Ben-Gurion and of several Labor Party leaders only worsens this already complex relationship. He served as the chairman of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee on behalf of the Labor Party. He also directed the election campaign on television for the ninth Knesset, severely attacking Begin and his colleagues. Thus, it did not take long for the Likud leaders to fear that Navon intends to use his wide popularity as president to "take off" for the post of prime minister at the end of his term.

Moreover, several Cabinet ministers also tried to guess how Navon would behave in a government crisis. Whom would he appoint to form the new government? Isn't there a real possibility that he will summon Shim'on Peres, his colleague in the Labor Party, and ask him to form the new government? According to the law, the president can ask any of the leaders of the large factions in the Knesset, not only the leader of the largest faction.

There were some ministers who even went further. They pointed out that if there is a balanced division of forces in the elections to the tenth Knesset to be held in 2 years (if they are not called earlier) Navon may either ask a representative of the Alinement to form a government immediately, or after giving the head of the Likud faction 10 days (he will not succeed in completing this complicated matter of the Coalition in such a short time).

However, Likud elements were not satisfied with relevant criticism of Navon's free activities and utterances. They also decided to spread rumors on considerable spending by the president and his wife. They said that Navon and his wife, Ofira, had spent extraordinary sums on clothing, receptions and toys for their children. People close to the president firmly rejected these claims. According to them, the president and his wife are very modest with their expenses and the toys were privately purchased by Mrs Navon.

The introduction by MK Avraham Katz, of the Likud's liberal faction, of a new bill requiring that the president, at the end of his term, will need a cooling-off period of 4 years before he can be reelected to the Knesset came as a natural continuation of the sharp criticism, the rumors of extraordinary spending and fears of Navon's intentions to run for prime minister. The proposal elicited many reactions and several ministers, including Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich and Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin, hastened to announce their reservations about this initiative.

DAVAR COMMENTS ON GUSH EMUNIM ACTIVITIES

TA041139 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 May 79 p 17 TA

[Dani Rubinstein commentary: "Lords of the Territories"]

[Text] I went through papers from previous years and found that the first decision made by a Government of Israel (in 1968) concerning a Jewish settlement in Hebron was: "to establish a religious college there." The remarks clarifying that decision said that the religious boys who would arrive there would be permitted to renew the ancient Hebron religious college which was destroyed in the events of 1929. It appears that until now many people regard Rabbi Levinger, Hanan Porat and their colleagues in Gush Emunim as people with religious caprices or national fanatics who are obstinate about settling and living in the sites of our forefathers. The Gush Emunim activists are much more than that: they are leaders of a movement with a clear political objective--to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to the State of Israel and, as far as possible, to push the Arab population out. To fulfill this political aim they are using religious duties and secular values as they see fit.

It was from that 1968 decision on the establishment of a religious college in Hebron that the urban settlement of Qiryat Arba' gradually grew up. However, a similar performance was repeated in many other places in the West Bank. Israeli Governments which were unable to cope with Gush Emunim made many more decisions involving settlements and it gradually emerged that they contained a fraud. On the matter of Ma'ale Ha'adumim, for example, in January 1975 (after a series of settlement demonstrations) the Rabin Government made a decision that a "workers' camp would be established on the spot."

Several plants were established in the area and the decision made then stated that a camp for workers who would labor in those plants would be established. In the meantime a real settlement was established in Ma'ale Ha'adumim, without any connection with the industrial zone, and now the establishment of a large urban settlement in the region is in the planning and operational stages. At the same time, northeast of Ramallah a building contractor was occupied with some sort of security installation and the government confirmed that the Jewish workers working for that contractor would be able to sleep in several abandoned buildings in the area.

That was the camouflaged decision on establishing the 'Ofra settlement and the workers were, of course, members of Gush Emunim--again, a sort of minor deceit and fraud. What is never clear is who they wanted to deceive--Gush Emunim's opponents in Israel? The Arabs? or perhaps this was a sophisticated self-deception?

The famous compromise achieved in Qadum, according to which the settlers would be accomodated in a military camp, also turned out to be sleight-of-hand. The settlers did, it is true, move into an army camp and the government even made a decision to move them out of it (or to be more precise, not to establish a settlement in Qadum) but what happened in reality was, of course, that the settlers remained and the settlement was approved. The method improved and, in the fall of 1977, after the new Likud Government gave in to Gush Emunim, it was decided to establish 12 settlements within army camps. In places where there were Gush Emunim groups and no IDF camps, they erected military camps especially for them.

The settlement methods reached a peak of ridicule in the Arab areas of Judaea and Samaria, in the affair of the Shilo site. It is really difficult to forget the appearances of the Cabinet secretary and others who claimed vigorously: There has not been a decision on a settlement in Shilo, but on an archeologists camp. The Cabinet secretary even brought up examples: No bank will be established there, since there are no banks in an archeologists camp, but a clinic and so on will be established. From then until this day there has not been even a hint of archeological activity in Shilo and now the government has made a decision on establishing a real settlement in Shilo.

If the objective of the Gush Emunim groups was only to establish their right to settle in these sections of Eretz Yisra'el, it would be possible to understand the government decision since the "religious college" in Hebron and up to the "archeologists' camp" in Shilo, except that the settlers of Qiryat Arba', Neve Tzuf, Shilo and Elon More do not want to settle on their own in isolated points in the midst of a hostile Arab population. This is not how they interpret their right to live in these parts of the country. They will not permit any Israeli retreat from Judaea and Samaria and they will not allow any Arab self-rule to act in areas which, as far as they are concerned, are the heart of Eretz Yisra'el and the State of Israel. They will continue to push the government and advise it to flood billions of Israeli pounds into settlements in the territories and they will demand the cessation of any construction in the spheres of the "green line" so that many Israeli will simply have no alternative but to move to the empty flats in Qiryat Arba' and other similar places.

The fanaticism of the Gush Emunim settlers and their confidence in the correctness of their path are enormous. Most of them are religious people, who adhere to one religious duty--the settlement of the parts of the country populated by Arabs--and all of them burn with an uncompromising nationalistic zeal. Many circles in the country, who are far more religious and orthodox than the members of Gush Emunim, do not agree with this way of fulfilling the duty of settling the country. Even political parties and groups who have definite, full nationalist loyalty, are fighting against Gush Emunim, but unsuccessfully. It is as though the Gush Emunim activists have co-opted the custodianship over matters of religion, nationalism, security and politics. Of their own free will they violate every rule: They inform the military governor that they will not evacuate this or that settlement point, they provoke the Arabs of Hebron, invade the Hadassah building and so on and of their own free will they demand that the IDF and the government guard the peace and not permit it to be breached (when the reference is to Arabs, of course).

When the military government ordered them not to settle in Samaria, they went out and blocked the roads to traffic by the Arab inhabitants. And when Arab inhabitants block their roads they do not hesitate to open fire, as occurred in Halhul and Bi'r Zayt (on Independence Day). They behave as though they were lords of the territory and it is they who impose the order. They decide on the places where they will settle, order Arabs to dismantle barriers, carry out searches with the aid of weapons, arrest and interrogate Arab suspects (as happened in Qiryat Arba') or destroy vineyards.

In this way no real autonomy in the populated areas of Judaea and Samaria is possible. Any such autonomy, even the most restricted, will come up against the ideology and actions of the Gush Emunim settler. And, again, the reference here is not to the "right to Jewish settlement in the territories," because this right is interpreted by the settlers as turning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip into areas with a Jewish majority, belonging completely to Israel. For many years the government policy became accustomed to the Gush Emunim demands, through compromises of fraud and throwing sand into the eyes in the form of "footholds," a "workers camp" and imaginary archeologists. Now the negotiations on the autonomy will have to cope with this problem and it is very doubtful whether the two sides will be able to accept compromises on this matter.

IDF PROTESTS 'ARAVA PROJECT'S EFFECT ON DEPLOYMENT

TA071129 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 May 79 p 10 TA

[By Eli Alon]

[Text] The IDF authorities have expressed their objection to several projects planned for the southern 'Arava area, for fear that they will disturb and even hamper the IDF deployment in the area.

This applies mainly to tourist projects connected with the development of the coast and other sites in the area. It seems that as a result of the IDF objection, many of the planned projects will be canceled. The heads of the 'Arava local councils protest the fact that security elements are not involving them in making decisions that have to do with the area.

PLO, JORDAN ACCUSED OF HAMPERING HEALTH AUTHORITIES

TA090617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 9 May 79 TA

[Excerpt] Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Pinhas 'Inbari, remarks that both the PLO and Jordan are pursuing a policy of foiling any cooperation between health administration personnel in the territories and the military government with the aim of curtailing the health services in the territories in order to have Israel condemned by international bodies.

HEBRON MAYOR OUTLINES CONDITIONS FOR PLO TALKS

TA071005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 7 May 79 TA

[Text] Mayor of Hebron Fahd Qawasimi has said that, in his opinion, his colleagues the mayors of Judaea and Samaria will be ready to persuade the PLO to join negotiations provided Israel states that it is ready to evacuate the settlements, to withdraw from all territories, to grant the right of self-determination to the Palestinians and to return Jerusalem to its status before the Six Day War.

In a talk with our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari, Qawasimi expressed his opinion that the PLO would lead the Palestinian people only until an independent Palestinian state has been established. Then a leadership will be elected in democratic elections which only inhabitants of the territories and those Palestinians who will make use of the transition period to return to the territories will participate.

The Hebron mayor said that the Israeli Arabs must be somehow connected to the Palestinian state but they must decide what to do by themselves. The borders between the Palestinian state--when it is established--and Israel will remain open according to the appropriate arrangements.

ARAB SOCIAL BETTERMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

TA062024 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[Text] Labor and Social Betterment Minister Dr Yisra'el Katz has appointed an advisory council for the promotion of welfare issues in the Arab sector. Our correspondent Victor Nahmi'as notes that this is the first council of its kind. It is composed of experts and Arab public leaders. Its duties are to advise and initiate action on welfare issues and to closely watch the activities of the Labor and Social Betterment Ministry in this area.

BEDOUINS EMPLOYED IN SINAI TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION

TA081256 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 May 79 p 12 TA

[By HA'ARETZ correspondent]

[Text] The military government of the southern Sinai region has set up a special staff which will deal with all the issues involved in the transfer of the Bedouin in the area to Egyptian sovereignty. It has been learned that the Bedouin workers who were employed by the military government and the civil administration will probably receive large compensation.

Many of the Bedouin in the area are interested in remaining under Israeli control. They will probably move to the Israeli side once the evacuation has begun.

WOMEN IN HADASSAH BUILDING THREATENED WITH EVICTION

TA081312 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 May p 5 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, commander of Judaea and Samaria, toured Hebron yesterday. He met the women in the Hadassah building and visited the Islamic college, to which he donated 1.5 million Israeli pounds to cover the debts of the college which is headed by former Hebron Mayor Shaykh Muhammad Ali Al-Ja'bari.

One of the college administrators asked Brigadier General Ben-Eli'ezer to approve the hiring of Egyptian religious teachers.

At his meeting with the women at the Hadassah building the commander of Judea and Samaria asked them to evacuate the site by 1600. It seems that if the women do not soon evacuate the building of their own free will the IDF will evict them in the next few days.

Yesterday, the board of trustees of the Bi'r Zayt University issued an announcement appealing to world public opinion to act to reopen the university, which has been closed until further notice, and for the release of the students arrested.

It was reported last night that the military government intends to continue the closure of the university until it is assured that the students do not intend to resume disturbances. Therefore, it seems that the Bi'r Zayt University will not open its gates in the next few days.

A few dozen Bethlehem University students were yesterday arrested by Hebron police on the suspicion of involvement in recent disturbances. It has been reported that some of the students will be released after questioning.

The day before yesterday the military government imposed a curfew on the refugee camp of Al-Jalazun near Ramallah after some youngsters hurled stones at an Israeli car, smashing its windows and almost causing a fatal accident. It has been reported that the security forces are searching the camp.

Military government sources yesterday said that the government will not allow the Peace Now Movement or any other Israeli organization to hold a convention in the Hebron area this weekend.

CURFEW ON AL-JALAZUN REFUGEE CAMP CONTINUES

TA081656 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 May 79 TA

[Text] The Al-Jalazun refugee camp north of Ramallah after some youngsters hurled stones at cars and erected barricades. The youths continued doing this despite warnings and attacked an IDF officer's car injuring him. That is why it was decided to impose the curfew on the camp.

SETTLERS DOUBT IDF ABILITY TO DEFEND THEM

TA081700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 May 79 TA

[Text] The representatives of the Jewish settlement council in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, a body called Yesha' representing 39 settlements, say that neither the State of Israel nor the IDF are capable of defending the settlements and the settlers. At a news conference in Jerusalem, the representatives said that they are acting in accordance with the regulations for opening fire issued by the army, and they protested the attempt to present them as a private and partisan army. They told our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh that an officer in the Judaea and Samaria command determined that anyone attacked by rocks is allowed to open fire. If firing in the air is ineffective, the officer claimed--so they said--one may fire at the persons.

GAZA MAYOR, 'ARAFAT EXPECTED TO DISCUSS AUTONOMY

TA090901 Jerusalem POST in English 9 May 79 p 3 TA

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa left yesterday for Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. During his trip, he is expected to meet with Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat to discuss the forthcoming autonomy negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Ash-Shawwa has been the only leader in the administered territories to express qualified support for President Anwar as-Sadat's peace initiative. He has also been careful to remain on good terms with both Jordan and the PLO.

The mayor's visit, coming on the eve of the autonomy talks (due to open on May 27) could be of extreme importance in deciding the future of the scheme.

If Ash-Shawwa does agree to participate in the talks, it would be a first step towards what many observers have been predicting will be their eventual outcome--the implementation of autonomy in the Gaza Strip only.

The mayor's daughter, who is currently in Gaza on a visit from England, said that her father expected to be away between a week and 10 days. She described her father's mood as "pessimistic."

VATICAN REAFFIRMS STANCE ON CAPUCCI AFFAIR

TA091105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 May 79 TA

[Text] Senior Vatican sources have informed the Israeli Embassy in Rome that the Vatican is well aware of the commitments it made when Archbishop Capucci was released. They point out that Capucci has undertaken to fulfill the Vatican's orders.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer remarks that the Capucci affair was discussed several days ago at the Vatican and that it was decided that appoint him a roving priest in Europe. Thus, the Vatican hopes to fulfill its promise that Capucci will not return to the Middle East and will not cause any more harm to the State of Israel.

BRIEFS

EMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA--A record 5,000 Jews departed from the Soviet Union last month. Western diplomatic sources in Moscow believe the heads of the Kremlin are trying to prepare the ground for the signing of the SALT II agreement and facilitate a good atmosphere for the upcoming Brezhnev-Carter summit. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 May 79 TA]

RAMALLAH OIL DRILLING--Keep drilling will begin shortly in Ramallah. The approximately 6-kilometer-deep drilling is to be carried out by the Lapidot Company with the help of a big U.S.-made drilling machine. In addition gas drilling will be carried out in the Shiqma stream near kibbutz Ziqim. [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 May 79 p 4 TA]

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT FIGURES--Israel's winter exports of agricultural produce rose by 21 percent quantitatively and 36 percent financially comparde with last year. Israel exported 48,000 tons of vegetables, mainly to England, France, Germany and Sweden bringing an income of over $30 million. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 27 Apr 79 TA]

SIX MORE EXECUTED IN TEHRAN 9 MAY

LD090910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] The trial of six plunderers of the public treasury and subservient agents of the hated Pahlavi regime which had been in progress since yesterday morning in various departments of the Islamic revolutionary Court of Tehran ended at 1030 last night. The judges of the court of Islamic justice announced their sentences after 1 and 1/2 hours of deliberation.

Habib Elqanian, the well-known capitalist, was sentenced to death for the crime of causing and sowing corruption, and as a non-Muslim under the protection of Islam who, in connection with Israel and the Zionists, betrayed his compatriots. His property and that of his closest relatives was confiscated for the benefit of all the oppressed peoples of Iran.

Rahim 'Ali Khorram, the well-known capitalist and owner of a gambling house, was declared to be a glaring example of sowing corruption on earth and was sentenced to death. His assets were also confiscated for the benefit of the oppressed people according to the sentence of the revolutionary court.

Dr Abolhasan Sa'adatmand, a retired lieutenant general, former director general of the SAVAK First Department, former deputy minister of information, head of the army's public relations, president of the army's disciplinary court for judges, and minister of information in the military cabinet of Azhari was declared guilty of being a sower of corruption on earth and was sentenced to death. His assets have been confiscated.

Dr Mohammad Baqa'i Yazdi, special [word indistinct] of the SAVAK and expert in torture, was declared a sower of corruption on earth and was sentenced to death. Dr Mohammad Baqa'i Yazdi's properties were also confiscated for the benefit of the oppressed people.

Mohammad Fallah, group leader and member of the executive unit of the so-called Joint Countersabotage Committee of SAVAK, was accused of having waged war against God and was sentenced to death.

Ja'far (Shostavi), an officer of the police organization and head of the [word indistinct] patrol brigade in the so-called Joint Countersabotage Committee of SAVAK, was accused of having waged war against God and was sentenced to death.

The death sentences issued by the Islamic Revolutionary Court on Habib Elqanain, Rahim 'Ali Khorram, Abolhasan Sa'adatmand, Mohammad Baqa'i Yazdi, Mohammad Fallah and Ja'far (Shostavi) were carried out at 0100 this morning.

Yesterday morning, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Fars Province issued its sentence after considering the accusations leveled against a gendarmerie sergeant of Sepidan, 'Abdollah Majidi, and after hearing witnesses, and he was executed. According to this sentence, Sgt 'Abdollah Majidi was sentenced to death by the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Fars under charges of murdering 'Ali Shir Abidi and assaulting and wounding the people of Sepidan. The court sentence also says that the government will pay the monthly salary of Sergeant Majidi to his family.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES TRIBESMEN ON CONSPIRACY

LD081354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] A group of tribesmen from various parts of the country was received yesterday afternoon by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution, who said in his speech:

I take refuge in God from the evil of the renegade Satan. In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, God save your tribesmen from the evils of Satan and bestow health and strength upon you so that you may strive for Islam and the Islamic movement. We are all brothers and ought to be ready for sacrifice in the way of Islam and the Koran. The ill-wishers believe that they can make the Iranian nation revert with these underhanded conspiracies; they imagine that we might revert when one, or two or several of the major personalities of the nation are killed. This is a mistake; we are determined and our nation is determined not to sit still until it eradicates the corrupt colonialism and despotism, and these rotten roots engaged in corruption in the vicinity of our [word indistinct] must know that if we decide and our nation decides--and if I grant permission to the nation--we will uproot and eradicate you in half a day. Keep out of treacherous conspiracies and crimes and leave the nation alone; you have not the power to force our nation to go backward; we are determined to sacrifice our nation to the last drop of our blood for Islam. We allow freedom of expression and writing but we will not permit conspiracy, and we will detect you and your conspiracies. Our tribesmen, wherever they may be, and all the other strata of the nation are dutybound not to allow these conspirators to continue their conspiracies. You tribesmen are the bulwark of Iran wherever you are. God bestow safety and success on you and give us strength to attain martydom.

Peace, mercy and the bounty of God be upon you.

POLITICAL GROUP ANNOUNCES NAME CHANGE

LD081742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Dr Sa'id Fatemi, leader of the Bakhtiar Political Group, today announced that the group's name has been changed to the Iran Today Political Group and that its political position continues to be that of the path of Mosaddeq and of Dr Seyyed Hoseyn Fatemim [Mosaddeq's foreign minister, executed by the shah].

TWO NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS FORMED

JN081716 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 8 May--The formation of a new political organization called the Iranian Toilers Council was announced here today. In a statement, this organization called on workers, peasants, professionals, writers and intellectuals to join it in order to contribute to the promotion of the Iranian economy. It also announced its solidarity with the objectives of the Iranian National Front.

The formation of another political organization called the Greater Jihad Islamic Society was also announced today. This organization proclaimed its solidarity with all persecuted peoples in the world.

A statement issued by the society did not touch on the society's objectives or principles. It affirmed, however, the society's support for the Islamic Republic.

NIOC ANNOUNCES OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES

ID081336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 May 79 ID

[Text] The NIOC has announced that during the 15 days up to 3 May, the average crude production from the Khuzestan and continental shelf oilfields was about 4 million barrels per day. During this time a daily average of about 850,000 barrels of crude was delivered to the Abadan, Tehran, Shiraz and Kermanshah refineries. After meeting domestic needs, about 300,000 barrels a day of various oil products and shipping fuel has been allocated for exports. Over the same period crude exports averaged about 3.4 million barrels per day. This crude was loaded by 56 tankers from Iran's export terminals.

RELIGIOUS LEADER COMPARES IRAN, USSR REVOLUTIONS

ID042058 [Editorial Report ID] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1700 GMT on 4 May, following the main newscast, carries a 42-minute recorded speech by his Reverence Hashemi Rafsanjani at the memorial serive held today for the late Ayatollah Motahhari in the holy city of Qom.

After condemning the plots hatched by "colonialist and imperialists" Rafsanjani discusses the Iranian revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and goes on to recapitulate the recent events in the country, including the referendum and the people's decisive mandate to the leaders of the revolution. He also refers to unfounded rumors and reports spread about events in Iran and denies them all. He then makes a comparison between the Iranian revolution and other revolutions in the world, and says: "Look at other revolutions in the world. Sixty years after the revolution, the USSR is still living behind an iron curtain. Its neighbors still do not hear about what goes on in there, whereas the day after our revolution we opened our air and land borders to our people. Foreign correspondents can write whatever they wish, right or wrong, against our revolution. These very newspapers which were made free as a result of our revolution are freely writing false reports and articles."

Rafsanjani then strongly denies rumors that there is censorship in Iran. Referring to freedom of expression, he says: "There is a saying by [name indistinct] that elections in the USSR are like having horse races with only one horse. Yet the leftists have the gall to shout and boycott our elections and the referendum here. These people have taken up arms, have taken control of government centers, are freely roaming the streets and then shedding the blood of our revolution's human resources in the darkness of the night in a dastardly manner. And what terrorism--assassinating a philospher who is not prepared to carry even a knife or have a bodyguard. To murder such a man is very simple; even a 3-year-old child can do that. Now I suppose they want prove how powerful they are."

Rafsanjani then goes on to praise the revolution and events of the past few decades, coming back again to the subject of Motahhari's assassination and his courage, and says that all faithful Muslims are ready to die.

Referring to a speech he had made a few days ago in Abadan to thousands of unemployed workers, Rafsanjani says: "God is my witness, when I explained our programs, when I told them how their enemies were treating them, when I warned them not to be deceived, that 60 years after its revolution, the USSR is still buying wheat from the United States, that if wheat does not arrive from the United States, then the USSR faces famine; when I told them 3 years after their revolution, the Cambodian people cannot afford to have one proper meal; when I told them that China, which has nothing but its agriculture, would face shortages if it did not receive wheat and rice from the United States; when I told them all this then I asked by what method they were going to deceive the people?

"I am saying the same thing to our enemies in the West: You poor people; you vanquished and helpless people; we threw your [word indistinct] agents out of the country; we threw your military and oil advisers out of the country, those who were making a mess out of our country. Now you are reporting in your papers about so-called harshness in our country; now you are engaged in hatching plots against us. You reserve the right for yourselves to disarm your minorities once you have gained a 51 percent majority. Now, what have we done in our country?"

Rafsanjani then goes on to cite the 99 percent mandate given in the course of the referendum in Iran, stressing that the minority is quite free in Iran. He concludes his speech by recalling recent events in Iran, the return of the Ayatollah Khomeyni to the homeland from abroad,and the success of the revolution.

ETTELA'AT CORRESPONDENT IN ABADAN STABBED TO DEATH

JN081531 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 8 May--'Abd al-Husayn (Rahbar), the ETTELA'AT newspaper correspondent in Abadan, was assassinated by unidentified persons last night. The newspaper today reports that (Rahbar) was found dead in his car near his house, due to several knife wounds in various parts of his body. The reasons behind the assassination of (Rahbar), who is also employed by the National Iranian Oil Company in Abadan, are not yet known.

ABADAN RADIO ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO ERADICATE MALARIA

JN071841 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] To the respected citizens in Abadan, Khorramshah and neighboring villages. Everybody knows about malarial fever. This disease has been known in our country for many centuries and has caused many deaths. It is still one of the worst diseases, afflicting many people each year. This disease is transmitted to humans by the malaria fly.

To protect ourselves from the disease and to eradicate it, we must disinfect our houses and other places. Therefore, the experts at the Abadan Medical Investigation Center and the officials of the Malaria Eradication Department will visit your houses to investigate the disease, in order to eradicate it. We request that everyone cooperate with the officials and experts in order to contain the disease and to prevent its spread.

Since prevention is better than cure, you are requested to report to the Malaria Eradication Department laboratories whenever you feel a fever preceded by a shudder. Thank you.

REGIONAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IN PIRANSHAHR, NAQADEH

LD081402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Regarding the outcome of a meeting held in Piranshahr by a good will mission, which is holding talks with local people about regional problems, it was reported to the PARS correspondent in Urumiyeh today that under an agreement reached at the meeting and supported by the views of Piranshahr people, a decision was made to establish a gendarmerie station in the town. A spokesman for the good will mission said a group of local people wanted a national guard to be formed from among the local citizens and another group wanted a fully constituted gendarmerie force there. So it has been decided to further canvas the local people for their views as to whether they want a gendarmerie force to be stationed in the town.

Representatives of the Democratic Party of Kordestan and members of the Piranshahr revolution committee have undertaken to bring about security and welfare for the refugees once they have returned and to insure that there will be no discomfort for local inhabitants and Turkish and Kurdish refugees.

During the Western Azarbayjan governor general's trip to Piranshahr yesterday, the people of Naqadeh demanded at a meeting that the army be permanently stationed there or else a gendarmerie battalion be established there.

FACTIONAL RIVALRY BRINGS HIGHWAY ROBBERY

LD081835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Motorists using the 'Ilam-Eslamabad Highway are disturbed by security problems. The commander of the 'Ilam gendarmerie battalion, in a telephone interview with a PARS correspondent in 'Ilam, said this morning that the cause for the repeated acts of brigandage on this highway was the differences between the people of Ivan-e Gharb, a township in 'Ilam Province, and the people of Gilan-e Gharb, in Kermanshahan Province. He said: We have deployed mobile patrols units along this highway to prevent such acts; while on this highway, motorists should pay attention to the advice given to them by gendarmerie officers and the guerrillas.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON TRIALS OF PRISON OFFICERS

LD081818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Islamic Revolutionary Court in Kermanshahan Province has investigated the accusations leveled against Seyyed Mir-Hoseyni, Maj Khalil Afrashteh-Bakht and Lt Asadollah Reza'i, prison officers in Dizelabad Prison in Kermanshahan.

Seyyed Mir-Hoseyni was accused of counterrevolutionary acts; liaison with SAVAK, the army G-2, and the gendarmerie and officials concerned with disarming revolutionaries; falsifying official titles; menacing the people; perpetrating confidence tricks; engaging in graft; mobilizing the people for demonstrations in favor of the monarchical regime. However, in view of his old age and the fact that he is encumbered with a large family, he was granted a reduced sentence and was sentenced to 5 months' corrective imprisonment.

The deliberation on the public prosecutor's bill of indictment with regard to Maj Khalil Afrashteh-Bakht and Lt Asadollah Reza'i--the two accused of harming, tormenting and torturing political prisoners--has been postponed to a later date.

JAHROM, BANDAR 'ABBAS FORMER OFFICIALS ARRESTED

LD081740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Brig Gen Karim Kharagani and Brigadier General Ahmad, former military governors of Jahrom, have been arrested. Issuing a statement in this connection, the Islamic revolution's public prosecutor's office called on all those people who had complaints against the said individuals to communicate their complaints or information to the Islamic revolution's public prosecutor's office in Jahrom.

In another statement the Islamic revolution's public prosecutor's office in Bandar 'Abbas called on all those people who had complaints against or evidence about the following persons to communicate their complaints to the office of the Islamic revolution's committee in Bandar 'Abbas. The names of the individuals are as follows:

'Abdollah Hasani, former deputy head of the dissolved Chamber of Guilds in Bandar 'Abbas; Col Reza Ahmadi, chief of police in Bandar 'Abbas; Lt Mohammad Qomashi, traffic police officer in Bandar 'Abbas; naval Capt Nader 'Arabshahi, former commander of the Bandar 'Abbas naval base.

GORGAN COURT HANDS DOWN PRISON, EXILE SENTENCES

LD081426 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Gorgan city continued its sessions on the consideration of charges leveled against agents and lackeys of the hated Pahlavi family and the satanic regime in this city and after hearing the testimony of eyewitnesses and of the accused persons it sentenced eight [as heard] of the accused persons as follows:

Col (Borzur) Ja'faripur, former commander of the Gorgan gendarmerie battalion, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and dismissal from duty for taking part in and bearing responsibility for crushing the demonstrations seeking rights for the people in the security zone of the region's gendarmerie battalion;

Sheykh Hasan Mahdavi, pseudoreligious leader and public notary, for cooperation with SAVAK and neglect of the propriety becoming of a religious leader sentenced to permanent exile from Gorgan, removal of religious leader's attire, and banned from acting as notary;

Hoseyn Zahedi, pseudoreligious leader, for sustained and prolonged cooperation with SAVAK sentenced to permanent exile from Gorgan;

Faramorz Mo'aveni for cooperation with the police in (?persecuting) freedom-seeking people, and 'Abdoli Fani for taking part in preventing people's demonstrations--both sentenced to 3 months' correctional imprisonment.

The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Gorgan city acquitted Sahdkam Mohammad Reza Mas'udi and Mohammad 'Ali Torabi because the accusations have not been established. Consideration continues on other accused persons in this city.

BUS COMPANY OFFICIAL ARRESTED FOR INCITING WORK STOPPAGE

LD081750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Col Fatollah Bidari, a former official in charge of security at the Tehran and District Bus Corporation, has been arrested accused of inciting the corporation's workers to stop work--which was scheduled for today--and of carrying out antipeople activities in the past.

A responsible official in the corporation said: A statement was circulated among the corporation workers yesterday which asked them to stop work today, and to leave for Qom on corporation buses in order to observe the ceremonies coinciding with the seventh night following the death of Professor Motahhari. The corporation announced in a later statement that today is not a holiday and that the workers were serving the people of the capital and should therefore come on duty.

However, despite the corporation's statement, a group of workers did stop work with the intention of going to Qom, but prevented by the Imam Khomeyni committee officials. After preliminary investigations it transpired that the inciter of this plot was Col Fatollah Bidari, former official responsible for security at the corporation. He is also accused of having been responsible in the past for carrying out antipeople measures within the corporation.

KURDISH LEADER DISCUSSES PARTY LEGALIZATION, AUTONOMY

NC051000 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 4 May 79 p 7 NC

[MILLIYET correspondent Orsan Oymen interview with Kurdistan Democratic Party Leader Abdol Karim Qasemlu, presumably in Mehabad--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Your party used to operate illegally during the shah period. Now you are openly displaying your sign on your door. Does this mean that the new regime has ended the oppression against you? What response is there now to your demands for autonomy?

[Answer] We went to Khomeyni after the revolution. He treated us very well. He promised us that he will consider our demands with good will. We also had a meeting with Prime Minister Bazargan and he too made a good impression on us. We said: Let us have our demands without violence and without arms. Our demands are extremely simple. First of all we want autonomy.

[Question] Do you want to form your own army?

[Answer] No. Let the central government have control over the army, defense, foreign policy and finance. Let us be given authority over local administration and domestic policies.

[Question] In what specific manner?

[Answer] We want a council in the region. This will be a kind of provincial assembly. This assembly will elect its own executive organ which will govern the region.

[Question] I have been told about a law which was in force up to 1963. It is called the "provincial permanent board law." I heard that the shah revoked this law. Did you think this law was adequate?

[Answer] That law was inadequate. We want an expanded form of this unimplemented law. Prime Minister Bazargan has already admitted that the provisions of that law are inadequate under the present conditions. We want freedom of speech and education in our own language. We want our language to be the official language in this region. We want Farsi to be a second language to be used outside official departments and to be taught as a 4-year course.

[Question] Is it not necessary to have a region for the autonomy? How will the borders of this region be determined?

[Answer] There are ethnic groups other than the Kurds in Iran. There are the Azerbayjanis, the Farsis, the Turkomans and so forth. Also there are Kurds living in other areas of Iran. For example, there are more than 400,000 Kurds living in Khorasan and Quchan. Conversely there are non-Kurdish ethnic groups living in Kurdish ethnic groups living in Kurdistan Province. In this province 85 percent of the population is Kurdish and the rest are Azerbayjanis.

[Question] Then how will the borders of the autonomous region be determined?

[Answer] It is first necessary to establish some criteria for an autonomous region. Apart from geographic, economic and majority criteria the wishes of the people will play a most important role.

[Question] Will the people of the region wish to stay in the Kurdistan region?

[Answer] This will be one criterion. If the people say no we cannot do anything.

[Question] How will this be done? By referendum?

[Answer] Yes. By referendum.

[Question] The Azerbayjanis living in the Kurdish areas are worried. They are saying: "The Kurds want to deport us from here." They are suspicious on this issue. What do you think about charges that you have reverted to oppression and terror in order to expand your borders and to intimidate the other groups?

[Answer] Our party does not discriminate among Turks, Persians, Shi'ites, Sunnis or anybody else. There are many Turks and Shi'ites in our party. Our party is the party of Kurdistan; it is not a Kurdish party. Other ethnic groups in Iranian Kurdistan are members of our party. Racism has been condemned in our party program. In this situation it is not correct to think that we intend to deport the ethnic groups. There are no grounds for such worries.

[Question] Are you thinking of Reza'iyeh as the capital of Kurdistan?

[Answer] We do not have autonomy yet. We will think about the capital when we have the autonomy. However, the Turks are in the majority in Reza'iyeh; we cannot make such a demand without asking them. If we think about Reza'iyeh as the capital, we cannot move without having their consent. If autonomy is granted to Kurdistan, their rights must also be protected.

[Question] If autonomy is granted to you, should not the other minority groups be granted self-rule too?

[Answer] Naturally.

[Question] The Turkomans and the Baluchis for example...

[Answer] Naturally they too must have autonomy. But they must ask for it.

[Question] Then do you envisage a federal system in Iran?

[Answer] We reiterated this demand of ours when we were having talks with government officials because there are not just Kurds in Iran. There are Azerbayjanis, Turkomans, Baluchis, Arabs and so forth.

[Question] Was not the stance of the new regime toward the Kurds oppressive; such as in Sanandaj? Did not this incident bring back memories of the shah's regime?

[Answer] Yes. That is true to a certain extent. However, after the incidents, Bazargan made promises; he accepted autonomy in principle. He stated this over the radio and the television. Now we are negotiating with the government. We do not want war. We do not want to kill our friends.

[Question] Do you have a feeling that you have been deceived by the government? That is, do you think that the government is wasting your time? Are you not arming yourselves for this reason?

[Answer] We cannot say anything on this issue until the issues of constitution and autonomy are clarified.

[Question] Are you thinking about a Kurdistan republic which will extend to areas outside Iran?

[Answer] We do not have such an issue in our party program. We are Iranian Kurds, we are working in the Iranian Kurdistan and we want our rights within the framework of Iran. We have no links with other Kurds.

[Question] What will your relations with the Soviet Union be if autonomy is granted?

[Answer] We will remain within the framework of Iran's foreign policy. We will go along with Iranian foreign policy. This is because foreign and defense policy will fall under the authority of the central government.

NVOI ON 'TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE,' U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN GULF

TA081049 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 6 May carries a commentary entitled "The United States Is Supporting the Antirevolutionary Forces." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots, with the overthrow of the shah's regime and the dissolution of the CENTO, the United States embarked on activities designed to maintain its neocolonialist policy in the near and Middle East. In this process the United States has given the role of gendarme in the region to Egypt's reactionary regime."

The commentary goes on: "With the cooperation of Egypt and Israel, the United States has established in the Near East a military and political alliance, the talks of which is to crush the liberation revolutions in the region. Naturally the United States will act as the leader of this tripartite alliance, which will be used against the achievements of the national and liberation revolutions in the Near East and, above all, in Iran and Afghanistan; and also against the democratic movement aimed at destroying the U.S. influence and overthrowing the monarchic regimes in the oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf. Washington, more than ever before, is now acting as the center of support for cooperation among the antirevolutionary forces."

The commentary further says: "Washington is worried that the revolutionary experiments in Iran and Afghanistan might spread to the Persian Gulf and neighboring countries. Washington is well aware that events in Iran and Afghanistan are having a great effect on the internal political affairs of Suadi Arabia, Egypt, the Arab Emirates and Oman. In these countries, opposition movements are expanding and vast groups of workers are opposed to U.S. neocolonialist influence and domination and to domestic antinational reactionary regimes."

Referring to the U.S. military presence in the area, the commentary says: "The sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia continues. The United States has also decided to supply large amounts of weapons to Pakistan and North Yemen. The Pentagon, along with its aim of establishing military bases in Egypt and Israel, is expanding its military presence in the Persian Gulf and southern Arabia. It now has in this area more than 15 warships, including an aircraft carrier. Bases in Diego Garcia in south Asia, in Oman and in Al-Masirah are important strategic centers for the U.S. warships in the Indian Ocean."

After noting that "Washington has in particular been unable to tolerate the revolutionary victories in Iran and Afghanistan," the commentary goes on: "Washington is preparing conspiracies against liberation revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan. For example, former CIA chief Helms has visited Egypt to help traitor As-Sadat (?in expanding) Egypt's security organization and, together with Israeli agents, to have Egyptian agents (?sent) to secret antirevolutionary organizations in Iran and Afghanistan. We are witnessing every day in our country how U.S. espionage organizations are using the remnants of the defunct regime and of SAVAKists against our nation and the government of the Islamic Republic. They are engaged in provocations and conspiracies by using these filthy and traitorous elements.

The commentary concludes: "The United States and its espionage organizations have become the centers where antirevolutionary conspiracies are prepared and coordinated against our country's national, Islamic and democratic revolution, and against the progressive and democratic regimes in our region. However, through unity of purpose and united action, every nation in our region, including the heroic Iranian nation, is foiling U.S. imperialism's conspiracies."

NATIONAL FRONT STUDYING PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

WA091200 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 Apr 79 p 1 WA

[Text] The National Front has announced that it has formed a special commission to study the principles to be included in the constitution and to formulate the basic position of the front vis-a-vis the constitution. The following comments were expressed in the front's statement devoted to this subject:

The presentation and publishing of a proposed text [for the constitution], which will probably be just one of the texts to be proposed, has been done without the identity of its authors being disclosed and without a position being taken on certain issues. Does this show how the debate and review of the constitution--at this stage the most fundamental task of the country and its people--is going to be conducted?

No matter how competent or high ranking, the accomplishment of this fateful and critical matter cannot be entrusted to a small group of specialists. In the interest of proposals, debate and review of the constitution and of its principles, activity and movement should be stimulated all across the land. All collective means of expression and the exchange of views concerning the constitution must be considered.

At the conclusion of its announcement, the National Front asked all its supporters to forward their drafts and proposals concerning the constitution to the party's commission at the following address: Organizational Center, National Front of Iran, Simetri Avenue, across the street from the general staff of the gendarmerie.

ARAB ATTACK ON NEWSPAPER OFFICE IN KHUZESTAN REPORTED

WA091220 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 Apr 79 p 3 WA

[Text] Khorramshahr--Saying that they were protesting the expression "Arabic speakers" instead of the "Arab people of Khuzestan," as used in the news section of the paper, at 1900 yesterday Arabs living in Khorramshahr attacked the offices of the ETTELA'AT newspaper there.

They threatened Mrs Jom'eh, the office secretary, with a knife, and then about 15 young men destroyed the newspaper plates. The volumes and furniture of the office were thrown out into Ferdusi Avenue and set on fire. Throughout this time two young men prevented the people from entering the office. Meanwhile a large gathering of passers-by began to protest this improper behavior.

The news of the attack reached the office of Ayatollah Al Shobayer Khaqani a half hour later, and his representative appeared immediately on the spot and began his investigation.

He said: Two of the attackers have been identified and his eminence the ayatollah is most upset by these events. The representative of the ayatollah went on to say that we have always been appreciative of the assistance of the ETTELA'AT newspaper in disseminating news about the struggling Arab people. Rest assured that those responsible will be punished. The attackers of the ETTELA'AT office were driven off with the assistance of the people and one of the military police from the air base.

LATE REPORT: BAZARGAN ON ECONOMY, DECENTRALIZATION

LD091212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Eng Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today sent a message addressed to the compatriots. In his message, the prime minister referred to the issues and difficulties facing the present government and said:

The despotic government not only took away and misappropriated whatever it could, but what it left behind is also proving to be a calamity. At present, our government is faced with a great number of institutions and units which are seemingly useful and productive such as the Esfahan steel complex, the Sarcheshmeh copper plant, the Shahpur petrochemical complex and the like. But when we take account of all these, we see immediately that each of them are a stream of expenditure and loss. Prime Minister Bazargan then said: The people's cooperation, interest and enthusiasm to assist each other are huge and interminable assets in solving difficulties; he pointed out that it was this very spirit of solidarity and cooperation by the people that made our revolution victorious.

In another part of his speech, the prime minister said: One factor behind the fall of the previous regime was the inordinate growth and meaningless enhancement and emptiness of the very structure it created to insure its own preservation, safety and domination. The prime minister pointed out: If we staged an antidespotic revolution, then our actions must no longer be despotic; it ought precisely to be the opposite, in that we ought to restore precisely to the nation as far as possible its sovereignty, power, responsibility and initiatives and ought to hand over the nation's affairs to the nation.

In his message describing the post of deputy prime minister for cooperation affairs, the prime minister said: The first instance of the people acquiring status and control over administrative matters is self-sufficiency of provinces and the various parts of the country in the sense that every order and instruction should not be issued from the capital. Each province should at least have power over affairs that belong to it. He added that this project is currently under consideration at the council for revolution projects, and he expressed the hope that perhaps before the convening of the Constituent Assembly these administrative councils may be set-up on the provincial level.

The prime minister added: Another duty of the post of deputy prime minister for cooperation affairs is gradual nationalization of institutions and organizations which are nominally national, but are inherently remnants of the past dictatorship.

LATE REPORT: IRAN WILL COMPENSATE USSR FOR GAS LOSSES

LD090843 London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 9 May 79 p 7 LD

[David Satter Moscow dispatch: "Iran May Compensate Soviets for Gas Losses"]

[Excerpts] Mr Mohammad Mokri, Iran's new ambassador to the Soviet Union, said yesterday that Iran will compensate the Soviet Union for the three month break in gas deliveries which caused severe energy shortages in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Mr Mokri declined, however, to say what form the compensation would take and said it was up to experts to work this out.

Mr Mokri, who spoke to correspondents at the Iranian Embassy, said that 60,000 cubic metres of gas a day was being flared off in Iran's southern oil fields and the government wanted to quickly remedy this situation.

He also said that Iran wanted to press ahead with plans for the expansion by the Soviets of the Esfahan steel mills, which he said would create an enormous number of jobs.

INDIA

ISI REPORTS DESAI REMARKS ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS POLICY

BK080935 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0852 GMT 8 May 79 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Desai made it clear on 7 May that India's stand on nuclear weapons will not change even if Pakistan explodes an atomic bomb, reports PTI.

He was replying to questions by Parliament members attached to the Departments of Atomic Energy, Space and Electronics.

India considers that the United States is playing up the weapons capability of Pakistan to force it to accept full-scope safeguards.

Desai reportedly told the committee that India has rejected Pakistan's suggestion for bilateral safeguards and its demand that India should open its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

Desai said that possession of atomic bombs by Pakistan would not pose any security threat to India.

The committee was told that the Soviet Union has sent India 200 tonnes of heavy water for use in unit two of the Rajasthan nuclear plants. But the heavy water has been kept under storage for the present. Once it is used the Rajasthan plant will come under Soviet safeguard.

Desai also told the committee that India would be be free to reprocess spent fuel of the Tarapur nuclear plant once the United States stops supply of enriched uranium fuel.

Desai told the committee that the stoppage of fuel supplies for Tarapur would constitute a material breach of the cooperation agreement by the United States and relieve India completely from any obligation to adhere to any clauses of agreement, "including the application of safeguards."

Desai's reply came in response to Dr Subramaniam Swamy who raised the American stand that India would have no grounds to terminate safeguards even if fuel supplies were stopped.

Available enriched uranium stocks are estimated [sufficient] to keep normal operation of the Tarapur plant up to some time in 1982. This can be extended to some extent by resorting to operation at a reduced output. Meanwhile, alternative fuel cycle schemes are under study.

PETROLEUM TEAM HOLDS TALKS WITH IRANIAN OIL OFFICIAL

BK051717 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Text] In Tehran, talks have begun on the supply of Iranian oil to India. The Indian team led by the petroleum secretary, Mr Vohra, includes the Indian oil chairman, (name indistinct).

The AIR [All-India Radio] Tehran correspondent, C.V. Rahman, says that before the Iranian revolution India was importing about 5 million tons of Iranian crude every year. The new Iranian regime has (?put) its total oil export to a figure which is 2 million barrels less per day than before. Mr Vohra, accompanied by the Indian ambassador, Mr Ahuja, also called on the chief of the National Iranian Oil Company, Mr Hassan.

RAM ON ARMS SALES TO PAKISTAN, SUBMARINE PURCHASES

BK071117 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 7 May 79 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister and defense minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram, told the upper house of Parliament that the government is in possession of details about Pakistan's efforts to acquire arms from various sources, including the United States. But he declined to disclose the details of the information in public interest. Mr Jagjivan Ram said India has repeatedly brought to the notice of the United States authorities at various levels her concern at the danger of arms sale. This could upset the normalization of relations between the two countries and pose a threat to the peace and stability in the region.

Referring to some personnel of the Indian Army having been arrested on charges of espionage activities for Pakistan, the defense minister made it clear that exemplary punishment will have to be given to every person found guilty of espionage in the interest of the security of the country.

Mr Jagjivan Ram informed the House that the country is exploring the possibilities of importing tanks with latest weaponry systems. He said the government does not have any plans to buy 1,300 Cliffton tanks from Britain. He said that India is manufacturing its own tanks. But the requirements of the army is more than what the country is able to produce.

He also informed the House that shipyards in Italy, Sweden, Germany, France and Holland have offered their collaboration for building submarines in India. He said a naval delegation is currently visiting a number of countries to evaluate the submarines offered by shipyards there. Steps to develop indigenous capability to construct submarines will be taken after the collaboration agreement has been finalized.

He said the Indian Navy is being modernized fast, keeping all aspects of national security in view.

Earlier, the minister of state for defense, Mr. Sher Singh, assured the House that India is keeping a close watch on what is happening in the neighborhood. He assured the House that when the time comes to defend the country we will not only deal with any aggressor but acquit ourselves well.

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES MOYNIHAN'S DISCLOSURE

BK071647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 May 79 BK

[Text] In the Lok Sabha today members expressed deep concern over the role of foreign money in Indian politics. They were taking part in a 4-hour debate on the alleged payment of American money for elections in India as disclosed by former American ambassador Mr Moynihan in his book. Members from all sections of the House felt that the democratic system will be undermined if firm steps are not taken to prevent the surreptitious flow of foreign money for political purposes.

The home minister, Mr. Patel, who replied to the debate, shared the concern of the members and assured the House that the government will study all aspects of the question to plug the loopholes. However, he pointed out that it is not a simple question.

He rejected the demand for an inquiry into the allegation that American money was given to Mrs Gandhi in the past when she was holding office in the Congress Party. Mr Patel said this will lead them nowhere.

He said the government had asked the U.S. administration for information in this regard, but they offered no comments.

Mr Patel pointed out that there are already laws to regulate the flow of foreign money into the country. Legislation alone is not enough. We have to create a climate in which the receipt of such money is abhorred. There is also need to consider election reforms to minimize the influence of money.

Initiating the debate, Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta, Janata, said Mr Moynihan's disclosure establishes a prima facie case that foreign money was paid to Mrs Indira Gandhi. The responsibility of disproving this lies with her. He demanded a parliamentary inquiry into the whole affair.

The opposition leader, Mr Stephen, questioned the credibility of Mr Moynihan. He alleged that the former American ambassador had links with the RSS [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh--extreme rightwing Hindu organization] and what he said was out of spite for Mrs Gandhi.

SRV'S NGUYEN THI BINH WELCOMED BY FOREIGN MINISTER

BK080310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0140 GMT 8 May 79 BK

[Text] The education minister of Vietnam, Madam Nguyen Thi Binh, arrived in New Delhi yesterday as a special envoy of the Vietnamese Government. She was received at the airport among others by the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, and the minister of state, Mr Somarendra Kundu. According to newsmen, Madam Binh said that she would discuss the situation in Indochina with Indian leaders.

Mr Vajpayee aid that Madam Binh's visit is of special importance as preparations are going on for the nonalined foreign minister's conference in Colombo.

Education Ministers Meet

BK080917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 May 79 BK

[Text] Vietnam has expressed its keen desire to foster and strengthen better ties with India in the field of education and allied matters. This was disclosed in a meeting between the visiting Vietnamese education minister, Madam Nguyen Thi Binh, and the education minister, Dr Chunder, in New Delhi today.

Madam Nguyen Thi Binh said that many of our countries' problems in education are due to multiplicity of languages and lack of resources.

Welcoming the Vietnamese minister, Dr Chunder outlined India's changed priority to education in recent years. This includes universalization of elementary education, work-oriented education, institutes to train handicapped persons and promotion of women education.

Madam Nguyen Thi Binh spoke of the problems created by the recent Chinese attack, and said that about 300 schoolbuildings were damaged by the invading forces.

SPECIAL COURTS BILL PASSED BY PARLIAMENT

BK080908 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 May 79 BK

[Text] The Special Courts Bill secured Parliament's approval today with the Lok Sabha agreeing to the amendments made to the additional bill by the Rajya Sabha.

One of the amendments enlarges the scope of the bill by including offenses committed by holders of high public or political offices even before and after the emergency periods.

Another amendment lays down that the special courts shall consist of a sitting judge of a high court nominated by the chief justice of the High Court, within whose jurisdiction it is situated. The judge shall be nominated with the concurrence of the chief justice of India.

Replying to the brief debate, the home minister, Mr Patel, said that the government has accepted the amendments because they were in line with the opinion tendered by the Supreme Court.

The bill now goes to the president for his assent.

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE IMPORT-DEAL PAYOFF TO MRS GANDHI

BK081003 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 May 79 BK

[Text] Minister of State for Finance Satish Agarwal disclosed in the Rajya Sabha today that Mrs Indira Gandhi was to receive 800,000 rupees on the completion of a deal about the import of staple and polyester fibre from an Italian firm. He said that the deal, however, did not take place because of the change in the government.

It came to light during a raid on the premises of the Parle group of companies. Among the documents seized was a letter written in Italian by one Dr (Rotche) connected with the Parle group. The letter revealed that it was written to someone initially stating that the deal for the import of 3,000 tons of polyester and staple fibre was finalized at the political level. It also said that an amount of 800,000 rupees was to be deposited in a bank in Hong Kong on behalf of Mrs Gandhi on the conclusion of the deal. The disclosure came in replying to a question by a Congress-I member demanding more details about the raid on the Parle premises.

Mr Agarwal said that the matter also involved some high officials of the National Textiles Corporation. The government has, therefore, entrusted the entire matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

KUNDU LEAVES ON MIDDLE EAST TOUR

BK081125 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 8 May 79 BK

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu, left New Delhi today for Bahrain. He will also visit Tunisia and Oman.

Mr Kundu will meet the leaders of these countries and will discuss with them the situation in West Asia and issues which are likely to come up at the nonalined meeting at Colombo and Havana.

NEPAL

JHA DENIES BBC REPORTS ON STUDENT, POLICE CLASHES

BK071713 Hong Kong AFP in English 1631 GMT 7 May 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu 7 May (AFP)--Mr Jagadish Jha, minister of state for communications and education, has categorically denied Indian [word indistinct] British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) report of 32 deaths in recent clashes between students and police in Nepal.

Addressing a press conference this afternoon State Minister Jha said that the actual death toll during the clashes between students and police was just three not 32 and detainees at no stage numbered more than 224 and not 4,000 as alleged by the BBC.

He maintained that the three who died (two on the spot and one later at the hospital) in the police firing on April 21 at Hetauda, the industrial township 120 kilometres southeast of Katmandu, were not students.

Minister Jha said of the 224 detainees, 160 students were already released with only 64 now under detention who were from different outlawed political parties.

He said all the students were released "unconditionally" after the formation of high power Royal Inquiry Commission to look into the current student problems.

Mr Jha said "It is most regrettable that the BBC should go on the air with such a baseless and totally unfounded piece of news, sourcing it to a section of the Indian press which were consistently hostile towards Nepal.

This kind of sourcing looked still more strange when all the media of "world importance" including the BBC are represented in Nepal by their own accredited correspondents, the minister added.

"As anybody can easily judge, reporting based on such sources cannot but be deliberately and willfully wrong, mischievous and misleading", he added.

Despite the resignation of Education Minister Pashupati Rana and formation of the royal commission to investigate student unrest and their genuine grievances, the students are still continuing the strike at high school level. To avoid trouble the government closed universities and colleges indefinitely since April 24.

Over 1,000 students of the local high schools aged between 10 to 16 staged a demonstration this afternoon demanding the release of the "Student's Guardians" and the disbanding of the government sponsored "All Nepal Free Nationalist Students Federation."

In protest against the student arrests, the Guardians of the Students has staged a silent demonstration 10 days ago and accordingly some of them were taken into preventive custody under security act.

PAKISTAN

AGHA SHAHI TO HEAD DELEGATION TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

BK060348 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Text] The 10th Islamic conference of foreign ministers is beginning in Fez, Morocco on Tuesday. The Pakistan delegation to the 5-day conference will be led by the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, while Prof Khurshid Ahmad will be the alternate leader. A preparatory meeting of the conference is beginning tomorrow with senior officials of Islamic countries attending. The foreign ministers conference will consider a 60-item agenda which includes current international issues of concern to the Islamic world such as the Middle East, Jerusalem, Cyprus, disarmament, [word indistinct] and rights of Muslim minorities in the world. It will review the progress achieved in the various meetings of Islamic countries in economic, social and cultural fields and the strengthening of Islamic unity. The conference will also finalize a program for celebrations of the advent of the [words indistinct] centenary at the international level. Our representative says Pakistan has requested inclusion of the two new items on the agenda of the 10th Islamic conference. One of these proposes the establishment of a world Muslim jurist's commission and the other proposes early steps toward better understanding of the resurgence of Islam, particularly in the Western world.

HAQ DISCUSSES ISLAMIC LAW WITH SHI'A DELEGATION

BK060508 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Text] A 19-member representatives Shi'a delegation met President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon. The delegation apprised him of its views on the process of Islamization and requested for some clarifications and assurances in this regard. The president reiterated the government's stand, as announced on the 5th of March last after his meeting with Shi'a leaders, and assured them that the government has no intention of imposing the belief, views or [word indistinct] of one sect or the other. He also referred to the committee which has already been constituted to evolve a consensus on these and allied matters. The names of the members of the committee were read out at the meeting. The delegation requested for some time to suggest any changes in its composition which was agreed to. The delegation congratulated the president on introducing Nizame Islah [Islamic order] and assured him of their full cooperation in the government's efforts to transform the country into a true Islamic state. They further said that the Muslim nations (?which work unitedly to save) Pakistan which Inshallah [God willing] will continue to work with the same zeal, unity and dedication. The president emphasized the need for maintaining religious harmony and assured them that necessary steps would be taken to allay any fears and misgivings in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood, tolerance and accommodation.

In view of today's deliberations (Mufti Zaffar Hussain) agreed to withdraw his resignation from the Council of Islamic Ideology. The federal minister for religious affairs, Mr Mahmud A. Haroon; the federal minister for railways, Maj Gen Jamal Said Mian; and the secretary, Ministry of Religious Affairs also attended the meeting. The Shi'a delegation consisted of (Alama Mufti Zaffar Hussain), (Mirza Yusuf Hussain), (Maulana Mohammad Hussain), (Malauna Hussain Baksh Jara), (Malik Euaz Hussain), (Syed Ijazat Hussain Naqbi), (Alama Syed Nasirrul Itehadi), (Alama Abbas Ahmad Abadi), (Alama Akil Shirabi), (Nawab Muzafar Ali Qizilbash), (Syed Mahbub Ali Kalsi), (Syed Muzafar Ali Shah), (Malik Sadat Ali), (Syed Akhat Hussain Qaid), (Syed Azam Ali Shah), (Syed Qazam Ali Shah), Mr Justice (retired) (Jamil Hussain Rizvi), (Syed Ianayat Ali Shah) and (Mirza Murtaza Koya).

Later (Alama Mufti Zaffar Hussain) told a news conference that detailed discussions were held with the president in connection with the enforcement of [word indistinct] he said that a meeting of the Supreme Council and Advisory Council of the Shi'a Community and would be held in Islamabad tomorrow morning to consider the (?questionnaire) issued by the government with regard to the deliberations held between the president and the delegation.

PPP CALLS FOR MASS MOURNING CEREMONY FOR BHUTTO

BK081722 Hong Kong AFP in English 1713 GMT 8 May 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, May 8 (AFP)--The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) has called for its militants throughout the country to assemble in Naudero on May 11 for a mourning ceremony for the hanged prime minister, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Police had cordoned off Mr Bhutto's ancestral grave near Naudero for fear of disturbances after Mr Bhutto was hanged last April 4. Thousands of mourners have been laying floral wreaths on the grave at Garhi Khuda Bakhsh every day. Mourning services shortly after his execution resulted in 3 days of frenzied protest demonstrations that cost half a dozen lives and caused heavy damage.

The new mourning appeal issued by PPP Secretary-General Yasin Watto could result in the biggest concentration of Bhutto supporters since their leader was executed, after being convicted of conspiracy to kill a political opponent.

The Punjab branch of the PPP has nominated Mr Bhutto's widow to be the party's life chairman. But she cannot take part in politics until cleared by a tribunal empowered to disqualify politicians in case they are found guilty of corruption.

SRI LANKA

ALL-CEYLON TAMIL CONGRESS PRESIDENT RESIGNS

BK041533 Colombo CEYLON DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 79 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Mr. T. Sangarapillai, president of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress, has resigned from the party due to a disagreement over the selection of candidates to contest the Jaffna municipal council elections. He alleged that the old guard was overlooked and new-comers were given preference.

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT--The government has appointed a committee to probe the possibilities of installing a nuclear power plant in Sri Lanka as an alternative source of energy. This comes on the heels of the massive price hike of crude oil prices recently announced by OPEC. While probing the possibilities of bringing nuclear power to Sri Lanka, the committee will also study other alternatives such as solar, thermal and wind power. Meanwhile, informed sources said that the government was also making further investigations into the possibility of resuming oil exploration. The government of Norway has extended an offer of aid to resume oil exploration here, and a Norwegian team has already made a feasibility study based on an earlier report. This report, which includes the feasibility of exploring both onshore and offshore oil, will be handed to the government shortly. It is also understood that the Ministry of Industries has been requested by the government also to look into the question of producing power alcohol from sugar and coconut. A study is being conducted by a team of scientists appointed by the ministry. [Colombo CEYLON DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 79 p 1 BK]

LAW ON FUEL RATIONING--Parliament yesterday passed legislation to ration fuel in anticipation of a possible shortage of petroleum products in the coming months following price hikes of oil by OPEC countries and a threat of restriction of supplies. But Industries Minister Mr Cyril Mathew told Parliament that the law will not be enforced immediately but was only a safeguard against a possible dearth of fuel in the future. Yet the government will not implement the law in a manner that will adversely affect the consumption of kerosene--the poor man's domestic need. Mr Mathew said the government had enough stocks of kerosene, diesel and petrol to last another 2 months. He said that the necessity for having this legislation in the country's statute books was due to the political situation in Iran. Supplies of oil to all non-producing countries of the world have been severely restricted. [Excerpt] [Colombo CEYLON DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 79 p 3 BK]

NORWEGIAN OIL SEARCH AID--The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation is to embark on a new oil exploration programme. The government has given the green light for this project which will cost Rs.1.6 million. It will be financed from Norwegian outright aid for the period 1977-81. Norwegian experts are now making a full study of prospective areas where exploration work should be started. According to Petroleum Corporation officials, it is most likely to be concentrated on offshore areas at the beginning. The stepping-up of exploration work is one of the many measures decided by the government in the wake of rising oil prices and the consequent impact on the country's economy. [Excerpt] [Colombo SUN in English 24 Apr 79 p 3 BK]